The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

10,424—New Series.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	8th Aug.
L. SUTLEJ	4100	750	A. H. Johnson	15th „
— BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	22nd „
L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	29th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
GANGES	4100	750	W. B. Andrews	11th Aug.
DECCAN	3429	600	J. B. Chapman	25th „
KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	8th Sept.
CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	22nd „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
	Rs.	Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

	To all Ports of Italy.	To Marseilles.
I Class ..	R 500	R 520
II do.....	310	350
III do.....	150	155

Including wines. With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.
ABISSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class	Calais Route. R 95	Brighton Route R 80
„ ..II do.	do. .. 70	do. .. 58
From Naples. I do.	do. .. 145	do. .. 130
„ ..II do.	do. .. 105	do. .. 93

Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c.,

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, July 3, 1882.

THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY, Limited.

CAPITAL, Rs. 1,00,000
IN 1,000 SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH.

Rupees 25 per share to be paid on allotment, the remainder by calls of not exceeding Rs. 25 per share at intervals of not less than one month between each call.

DIRECTORS:
D. GOSTLING, Esq., F. R. I. B. A., Architect.
RAGOONATH NARAYAN KHOTE, Esq., J. P., Merchant.
MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS, Esq., director of the New Prince of Wales S. & W. Company, Limited.
General Managers: Messrs. F. & A. SORABSHAH & Co.
Solicitors: Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND and LITTLE.
Bankers: The NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

THE object of this Company is to purchase the Tile Factory of Messrs. F. and A. SORABSHAH at Sewree, to add considerably to it, and to carry on the business of Tile manufacturing in all its branches.

The demand for Mangalore Tiles has greatly increased in Bombay, and it has been ascertained that similar Tiles can be turned out in Bombay at less cost than they can be procured from Mangalore.

With the use of steam power and improved machinery a return of not less than 20 per cent. per annum may be reasonably expected.

This estimate is based on the average selling rate of Rs. 60 per 1,000 Tiles, whereas the present price is Rs. 90, at which figure the profits would be considerably over the above estimate.

The vendors agree to guarantee a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for three years, their shares and commissions to remain as security for such guarantee.

Nearly half of the required capital has been already subscribed.

Further particulars and applications for shares may be had at the office of Mr. GOSTLING or Mr. DE QUADROS, Apollo-street, Fort.

NOTICE
WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE TAVOY DISTRICT.

WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 230 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bonâ fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bonâ fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(*a*) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;
(*b*) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing-grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;
(*c*) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;
(*d*) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bonâ fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bonâ fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his [illegible] subject to appeal to the Commis[illegible]

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on THURSDAY, 10th August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on 6th August, 1882, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. quarts	Rs. 6-4
Per doz. pints	„ 4-2

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

IS a blend of the FINEST WHISKIES that Scotland produces.

Cash per doz. Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S SUPARI TOOTH PASTE,

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses, and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts...............	Cash Rs.	5-12
Do. Imperial Pints...	„	5-0
Do. Pints...............	„	3-12

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices. Rs.	as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw	box of 100	1	12
„	250	4	0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	100	1	12
„	250	4	0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	100	1	12
„	250	4	0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	100	2	0
„	250	4	8
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	100	2	0
„	250	4	8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	100	2	0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped	100	2	4
„	250	5	4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape	100	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS,
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS

ARE in use in every royal Nursery in Europe. They are without doubt the best sustenance for Children recently weaned. Fresh shipments constantly received.

Rs. 2-8 per Tin.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE.

NO Refreshment Buffet is now without this attractive and refreshing beverage. The social amenities are much promoted by its expanding and genial influence.

Per dozen Rs. 2-8.

NOTE.—Vivone is now carried by rail at reduced rates.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE [illegible] postage, annas 1,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

GRAIN AND COMMON SEEDS.
RATE, DELHI AND AGRA TO BOMBAY.

THE present rate of 13 annas 6 pies from Delhi and 12 annas 6 pies from Agra will remain in force until November 30.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, August 2nd, 1882.

SUPPLY OF WATERPROOF CAPES.

VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the undersigned at 12 noon, THIS DAY, for the above supply. Particulars on application.

J. M. SEXTON, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.

Bombay, 4th August, 1882.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here at 3 o'clock p.m., on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, for the consideration of the business left undisposed of on the 28th ultimo.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Munl. Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 3rd August, 1882.

THE FRIENDS and ADMIRERS of the late THOMAS ORMISTON, Esquire, C. I. E., Mem. Inst. C. E., are INVITED to MEET in the SIR COWASJEE JEHANGEER HALL of the University of Bombay (with the kind permission of the SYNDICATE), on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at half-past 5 o'clock p.m. (Bombay Time), with a view to adopt measures to commemorate the important services he rendered to this city, to appoint a Committee, and to raise subscriptions to carry out this object.

JOHN FLEMING, Chairman
of the preliminary Meeting.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1882.

AUCTION SALE OF ROSES AND PLANTS AT POONA.

ON SATURDAY, the 5th, 12th, and 14th August, 1882, commencing at 7-30 a. m. (weather permitting).

TERMS CASH.

Messrs. MORGAN AND BALKRISHNA will submit to Public Auction on the above dates, the rarest and splendid collection of over 500 Standard Roses in full bloom, Crotons and Foliage Plants innumerable.

The property of Arthur Crawford, Esq., C. S.

GARDEN ON VIEW.
ORDER OF THE SALE.

The Roses will be sold on the 5th, Crotons on the 12th, Miscellaneous on the 14th.

MORGAN & BALKRISHNA,
Auctioneers and General Agents.

MUSIC BY THE MAIL.

ENGLISH SONGS.		s.	d.
I am a Linendraper Bold	Geo Fox	4	0
The Angel's Call	Max Silny	4	0
Ages Ago	J. H. Cowen	4	0
For Aye	O. Barri	4	0
Good Night	J. H. Cowen	4	0
Only a Letter	A. H. Behrend	4	0
ITALIAN SONGS.			
Non mi Negra Amore !	P. A. Cornaglia	2	6
Sognai	L. Teza	2	6
Non Torna Mai !	H. Cipollone	4	0
Ohime !	M. Morales	3	0
Tildi	E. Kitten	4	0
La Dichiarazione	Murri	3	0
PIANOFORTE.			
Passatempo	C. Morley	2	0
Teno Minore	L. Massini	4	6
Sull Ocean	P. Cesari	3	6
In Riva al Tago	E. Lombardo	5	0
Natti d'Amore !	Ch. Gounod	4	0
Sarabandi	Sir Jules Benedict	4	0
Gavoth Stephanie	A. Czibulka	4	0

Catalogue free by Post.

Prices quoted in shillings charged at 6 annas per shilling for cash with order.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES (Genuine).—Hand, Rs. 55; Treadle, Rs. 70; Hand and Treadle, Rs. 75, complete in cases with parts, &c. Covers, Rs. 8 extra. NOTE ADDRESS.—H. A. GEYER and Co., 6, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES are fitted in every style suited to the taste or requirements of purchasers, and can be used by Hand or Treadle at will, while it embodies all the latest improvements and is so simple that a child can work it.—2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Field Service Kit specially manufactured by Thomas White, of Aldershot. Apply to Messrs. KING, KING & Co., 4, Church-lane, Bombay.

LADIES' and Gent's fresh white Kid Gloves, and Ladies' white and coloured silk and floss-silk stockings, to be had at S. Cursetjee Majoo's, 20, Meadow-st.

A NEW consignment of Japanese and Chinese curiosities of best and unrivalled workmanship. At Messrs. GLENROY & Co., No. 11, Hummum-street.

TEETH OF PEARLY WHITENESS are ensured by a regular use of ORRISALINE. Prepared only by B. PHILLIPS and Co., 17 Church-gate-street and at Poona.

FOR SALE, a new DOG-CART with hood, and a very handsome Bay Pony, goes well in saddle and harness, and a new set of brass mounted Patent leather harness. Apply to "N. W.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY HOTEL, Fort, Bake House Lane.—Rooms now available. Terms moderate. Apply on the premises.

SIGNOR CARLO DACOSTA from Tuscany (Italy) is prepared to give LESSONS in Italian and French. Terms moderate. 16, Marine-street, Fort.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, light, strong, and elegant. Further shipment just to hand, Rs. 60 per doz. or Rs. 5-8 each.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

A LADY from England is desirous of obtaining a situation as companion to a lady. She is well accomplished and a musician. Address T. W. C., *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a SALESMAN who has had experience of Indent business.—Apply to EWART LATHAM and Co.

NOOR MAHOMED, 34, Meadow-street, opposite Nansee Khyraz & Co. Undress Volunteer Uniform, Shoulder Card included, Rs. 5-8 per suit.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

RECEIVED, a LARGE ASSORTMENT of FANCY WALKING-STICKS. Prices moderate.—BARTON & Co., GENERAL MERCHANTS, CHURCH-GATE-STREET.

FOR SALE, best RATTAN MATTING, CHAIRS, TIFFIN BASKETS, TUMBLER COOLERS, and COVERS. Apply to WM. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

TO LET, a large airy HOUSE, four floors, and godowns. Fourth house from Mr. Pearse's Establishment. Rent Rs. 625. Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA.—JEYAICH MIXTURE, Re. 1-2 per lb. Sole Agent, J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo-street, and 23, Rampart-row.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0 ...	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ...	... 10 0	6 0
		Light with good flavour.		
10 0	6 0 ...	... BORDEAUX ...	... 10 0	6 0
		A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.		
13 0	7 8 ...	... PETIT MEDOC ...	... 13 0	7 8
		Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.		
16 0	9 8 ...	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ...	... 16 0	9 8
		Full bodied, of high character and flavour.		
21 0	11 8 ...	...CHATEAU LAGRANGE	... 21 0	11 8
		Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.		
26 0	14 8 ...	... CHATEAU LAROSE	... 26 0	14 8
		Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.		
32 0	17 0 ...	... CHATEAU MARGAUX	... 32 0	17 0
		Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.		

CLARET IN WOOD.

Per Hogshead. Cash.			Per Hogshead. Cash.	
170	0	BORDEAUX	... 170	0
170	0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC ...	... 170	0
210	0	PETIT MEDOC	... 210	0
260	0	SUPERIOR MEDOC ...	... 260	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ICE ! ICE ! ! ICE ! ! !

COURT & CO., AGENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY.

ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S IMPROVED PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND NEW CONGELATOR ATTACHED.

The only Machine suitable for domestic use, cheap, cleanly, and easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the NEW CONGELATOR and Distributor can be had on application to COURT & CO.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the Agents or to the servants of purchasers.

For use in *Up-Country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals,* and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use.

ELEVATOR.

For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine .... Each Rs. 20

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together charged with Acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete, Net Cash Rs. 190.

Ditto, ditto on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete, Net Cash Rs. 275.

Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale rates.

Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in Stock.

The above Machines can be seen in Working Order on the premises of COURT & CO., Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BOTTLE COOLER.

COURT & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the Wines is an entirely new adaptation .... Each Rs. 16

CARRE'S NEWLY IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE-MACHINES FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. COURT & Co. are the only appointed Agents in Bombay for the sale of these Machines.

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half-an-anna for fuel, wood charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and-a-half hours.

Small size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation, including Furnace, Thermometer, &c. .. Rs. 175
Large size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at one operation .... „ 250

N.B.—Full instructions are given with each Apparatus. Packing in two cases extra.

ICE BOXES.

RAILWAY ICE BOX, especially constructed for Railway Travelling .... Rs. 20 and Rs. 25

REFRIGERATORS.

Fitted with 3 shelves and Water Cistern, Galvanized Iron Bucket for waste, with Tap.............. Rs. 140

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
COURT & CO., 10A, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"

No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & CO.,

SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
LEATHER MERCHANTS.

We have just received a further batch of WILKINSON & KIDD'S CELEBRATED SADDLES Especially manufactured (to our order) for INDIA.

The above Saddles we can confidently recommend for COMFORT, DURABILITY, AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.

PRICE COMPLETE Rs. 85.

Saddles by other well known makers, from ... ...Rs. 50
Racing Saddles, very light ... ... „ 60

A large assortment of Snaffle, Pelham and double Bridles always in stock.

DUNNETT AND CO.,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to notify the renewal of their stock of the celebrated CAMPAIGN WATCHES, hundreds of which were supplied to the army during the late war in Afghanistan, and for which the most favourable testimonials have been received from every part of India.

Their revised prices are :—

German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch ... ...Rs. 25
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, extra strong ... „ 30
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled ... „ 35
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled and finest finish ... ... „ 40

These watches are not affected by riding and will withstand an immense amount of hard usage.

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY,
2, Rampart Row.

POONA,
1, East Street.

EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

THORPE AND CO.,

EVERY REQUISITE FOR OFFICERS PROCEEDING ON FIELD SERVICE.

THE NEW REGULATION KHAKEE DRILL FOR UNIFORM.

THE NEW SWORD BELT AS APPROVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

SIR SAM BROWNE BELTS,
CAMP COTS,
FOLDING CAMP CHAIRS,
CORK MATRESSES,
WATERPROOF SHEETS,
MONEY BELTS,
FLANNEL SHIRTS,
HOUSE WIFE,
UNIFORM CASES,
HAND BAGS,
DOE GLOVES,
REGULATION WATERPROOF CAPES,
HAWKSES HELMETS,
KHAKEE DRILL COVER MADE FOR DO.
SPIKES CHAIN, ETC., ETC.,
REGULATION KHAKEE CAPS.

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAIN-GAUGES.

SIMPLE, without mechanism, accurate, and adapted to the large rainfall of India. The Apparatus complete, Rs. 12.

With full directions for use.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL HAIR-DOUCHE.

IMPARTS unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather.

Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal 1873.)

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.
GENERAL PRICE LIST IN THE PRESS.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF 3 TRAVELLING CRANES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th August, 1882, at 3 p.m., the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Defences Store Yard, Mazagon, by order of Lieut.-Col. W. Merriman, R. E., the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, 3 Travelling Cranes.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 4th August, 1882.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF CHOICE AND VALUABLE OLEOGRAPHS &c., &c., in splendid and elegant gilt-frames, by the best artists, without reserve.

On TUESDAY, the 8th August, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their auction-room, at 1 p.m., an invoice of oleographs, &c.

The catalogues are ready, and the paintings are now on view.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th August, 1882.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms as follows, viz. :—

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Abdool Karum Surufally—

About 50 cases of provisions consisting of various sorts of biscuits in 1 and 2 lb. tins, fish, pickles, sausages, olives, lozenges, &c.

On account of whom it may concern—

A collection of hardware, such as saws, spanners, taps, and dices, screws, files in sizes, hammers, chisels, and lots of carpentering and coopering tools, &c., &c.

On account of Jafferice Razbhoy—
5 cases provisions.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, August 3, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF STOCKHOLM TAR.

On MONDAY next, the 7th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

Ex s.s. Sunbeam.
EA 1-15.—15 Runlets Stockholm tar.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 7th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
12 cases red and black prints.
8 „ T. red dresses.
1 Carres patent ice machine complete (new).
1 Mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons.

The property of the officers' mess, 15th Regt. Bo. N. I.
1 silver guilt claret jug.

On account and at the risk of the Indentor Abdoolally Goolam Hoosain.
154—975-84—10 casks each 10 dozens Japanned iron round shouldered short neck mamootees, 4½ lbs.

On account of the underwriters
28 Bolts damaged striped canvas.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at the warehouse No. 1, at the Dock on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p. m.

A quantity of grain sweepings, loose cotton, &c.

SALE OF valuable landed Properties at Lower Colaba on the public road leading from Fort to the Light House.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of August, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Bai Kesserbai, widow of the Canjee Khetsy, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Dhunjeebhoy Jeewajee Dessai, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th of May, 1881.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of ground containing by admeasurement 3,969 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages, tenements, warehouses, and bungalows standing thereon with their appurtenances situate at Colaba outside the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of the Public Road leading from the Fort to the Colaba Light House, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by the premises hereinafter thirdly described, on the north by the premises hereinafter secondly described, and on or towards the south by the Government ground.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of ground containing by admeasurement, 4,372 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages, tenements, warehouses and bungalows standing thereon with their appurtenances situate at Colaba outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, on the west side of Public Road leading from the Fort to the Colaba Lighthouse, and bounded on the east by the Public Road, on the west by the premises hereinafter thirdly described, on the north by the property in the occupation of the Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company, Limited, and on the south by the premises hereinbefore firstly described.

THIRDLY.—All those two several pieces of ground, containing by admeasurement 3[illegible] square yards, or thereabouts, with their appurtenances situate at Colaba, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort of Bombay, on the eastside of the Colaba sea-shore, and one of the said two pieces of land is bounded on the east and north by the said premises hereinbefore firstly and secondly described, and on the west and south by the seashore and the other of the said two pieces of land is bounded on the east by the said premises hereinbefore firstly and secondly described, on the west by the seashore, on the north by the property in the occupation of the Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill and on or toward the south partly by the said hereinbefore firstly and secondly described premises and partly by the seashore.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August, 1882.

NOTICES.

BEST INVALID'S PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, and specially recommended for Invalids and Convalescents. Per dozen Quarts, cash Rs. 28. Per dozen Pints, cash Rs. 14. Single bottle at Rs. 2-8 and Re. 1-4. Trial order is solicited. D. FERNANDES & Co., Dispensing and Family Chemists, Fort, Bombay.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED, an ENGINEER holding a first-class Certificate.

By order of Local Committee,
JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretary in Bombay.

9, Hornby Row, July 31, 1882.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the DIRECTORS was held on the 14th instant, when a FOURTH CALL of Rupees Fifty per Share was MADE PAYABLE at the Bank of Bombay on the 15th August, 1882.

By order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 24th July, 1882.

A GOOD PLAN.

OPTION dealing in Stock Exchange Securities often returns five to ten times the amount invested in as many days, £10 to £1,000 realises same ratio of profit. *Explanatory Book sent free.* Address, GEORGE EVANS & Co., Stock-brokers, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, England. Colonial orders receive immediate attention.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS for this Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Buildings, Warehouses, Shops, Household Furniture, Merchandise, &c., in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates. 15 per cent. discount is allowed on Mills, &c., and stamps on annual policies are paid by the Company.

LYON & Co.,
Agents, London and Provincial Fire Insurance Co. Ld.,
[illegible] Bombay.

COFFEE AND CINCHONA ESTATE TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

CUSROO ESTATE.

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE PESTONJEE NUSSERWAN[illegible]

EXTENT about 100 acres, of which 65 acres Coffee in full bearing. 42,000 Cinchona trees more than half over 6 years old and ready for immediate cropping. The estate is situated in the Yeliamulla Deshom of the Nembalakada Amshom, S. E. Wynaad, in the immediate vicinity of the Yellamulla, Piria Shola and Ouchterlony Valley Estates, undoubtedly the best district in Southern India. There is an excellent pucka Bungalow, and the entire property, from its situation, manageable size, and other advantages, offers an unusually favourable opportunity for investment. Apply to

ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras.

MR. MAURICE FREYBERGER,

ARTIST, DECORATOR, SCULPTOR, CONTRACTOR, &c., to the P. W. Departments, Bombay and Bengal, and specially employed by the late Major C. MANT, R. E., P. W. D., is prepared to undertake and give Estimates and Designs for decorations of PALACES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, BUSINESS PREMISES, & PRIVATE DWELLINGS in Colours, Gold, Stucco, &c., &c.

Town or Up-country.

ALL KINDS OF ITALIAN MARBLES SUPPLIED AND FLOORS LAID.

OFFICE AND GODOWNS,

Under Mr. E. M. Walton, Dentist, No. 3, Dean Lane, corner of Hummum-street, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SALE of STOCK NOTES to the public will COMMENCE on the 1st AUGUST, 1882, at all Government District Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries in the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces. The Notes are issued under the conditions specified in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1138 of 8th March, 1882. Interest will be payable annually, on production of the Note with coupons attached, at any of the said Treasuries or Sub-Treasuries, and Notes of lower will be EXCHANGED for Notes of higher denominations, or new Notes will be issued, under due precautions, in the place of Notes lost or destroyed, on application at the Treasuries. No Notes will be sold or interest paid in the city of Bombay.

A. COTTERELL TUPP, B. C. S.,
Accountant-General.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

A CONSIDERABLE business has been [illegible] done this last month, a steady increase taking [illegible] the consumption. An interesting and importan[illegible] place in Australian Claret took place at the Scott's H[illegible] trial of a company of experts and others met for th[illegible] otel, where comparing them with the best French Clare[illegible] purpose of were those usually sold at the hotel, an[illegible] The Wines comparing them it was found that ove[illegible] after carefully WERE IN FAVOUR OF THE AUS[illegible] TWO TO ONE which is sold at one-third of the price [illegible]TRALIAN WINE. We should mention that the judge[illegible] of the French Wine, after the trial which was Austra[illegible] did not know until though the latter was the best th[illegible]an and which French, Australian Caldwell & Co.'s [illegible] could be had and the *Trade Review*, April 12, 1882. [illegible]o. 1 Claret.—*Australasian*

The above excellent Wine[illegible] is on sale at the godowns of the undersigned.

Bombay Bottled [illegible]........ Rs. 18 per doz. qrts.
Australian Bottl[illegible]........ Rs. 20 do. do.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo-street.

The Bombay Gazette
STEAM PRESS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, AND FANCY PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Machine Ruling, Paging and Perforating.

PRINTING IN COLORS AND GOLD.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING & ENGR[illegible]

LITHOGRAPHING AND DE[illegible]

Estimates forwarded on applicati[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3.

TELEGRAPHIC communication with England seems almost suspended, no telegrams either political or commercial having been received up to the time of writing except the result of the biddings for Council Drafts in London yesterday. At 1s. 8d. per rupee only 19 per cent. of the tenders have received allotments, and notwithstanding shipments of £120,000 in specie, additional sales of Council drafts are reported during the week of 20 lacs. The demand for remittance to this side thus shown is clearly not for Bombay, requirements here being on the most limited scale, and we can only take it that Calcutta and China are less affected by the position of affairs in regard to Egypt than we are. To a certain extent this is no doubt natural owing to the fact of tonnage for the expedition having mainly been provided from this port, but it shows that once this difficulty has been overcome we may look for more life in our export trade than at present looks probable.

EXCHANGE to-day has remained quite unaltered. The Banks, if anything, have been rather more willing sellers of demand and telegraphic, but we do not alter our quotations, say :—

Bank Bills on demand ..1s. 8 1-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 8d. per rupee.
Do. 3 months' sight .1s. 8½d. " "
Credits 3 " " ..1s. 8¾d. " "
Francs 3 " " ..2·13½ " "

On Calcutta demand drafts have advanced to 3-32 per cent. premium, but 60 days' sight is unchanged at 7-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady, and there are now buyers of Fours at Rs. 100¼, sellers at 5-16. There have been no telegrams during the day, however, to affect the market, and it is impossible to say what the next move may be. Fours-and-a-half are still nominal at 107½.

SHARES are rather firmer all round. In Banks there is no change. Press Companies are also unaltered with the exception of Prince of Wales, which are Rs. 20 higher. Spinning and Weaving Companies are steady, and in some cases Rs. 5 higher.

COTTON is still very steady, notwithstanding the lower quotations from New York, which may be regarded as the latest telegraphic advices to hand. Prices are unaltered, and for export there is practically nothing doing.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quite nominal in value. Sellers hold out for previous rates, but there are no buyers for export in the present uncertainty regarding freights.

FREIGHTS are still in the same position. P. and O. freight is available for London by the next three steamers, but there are no outside boats offering, those which have arrived within the past few days having been put under offer to Government.

PIECE-GOODS are firm at previous prices.

IN COALS we have not heard of any new business. Quotations are unaltered nominally, but sellers are few and far between.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7p. ct.	758½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	810 xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	94

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	230
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	144
New issue	..	100	70	..	102
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	30 p. s	575
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 40	750
[redacted]	4,800	100	100	...	53
[redacted]	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	960
[redacted]	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	700
[redacted]	800	50	1,000	50	905
[redacted]	3,000	2,000	all	nil	567½
[redacted]	[redacted]	500	all	Rs. 25	725
[redacted]	[redacted]	500	400	20	555
[redacted]	[redacted]	500	1,000	Rs. 80	1,070
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	70 p. s.	1,105
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	202
Mano[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Mazagon [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Morarjee Gocul[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
National Spinning [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
New Great Eastern	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Oriental	4,0[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,0[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	[redacted]	[redacted]
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	[redacted]	[redacted]
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 10	[redacted]
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	[redacted]
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	910

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 50	1,100
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	..	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,185
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	500
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p. s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	520
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,000	250	all	10	84 1,112½
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	220
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,220
Fort [illegible] Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,750
Fr[illegible] Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	600
[illegible]d Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	575
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	357½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	222½
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	23[illegible]	2,115
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,250
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co	450	00		50	660

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	8*
Mazagon Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,030	2,925	Rs. 30	840
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	230

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	320 xd
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B.B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	00	1,000	1,000	100	435
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 p.c	110 130
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,540
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	455
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	5
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	93
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	30	415
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	50	..	96
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	13
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
[illegible]ce of Wales Fire [illegible]rance	250	1,000	1,000	p.s. Rs. 100	1,175
Pri[illegible] Gold Mining	30,000A 1,000B	10 100	6 100	.. ..	3 60
Ripon [illegible] Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	130
Do. [illegible] Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	1,000
Soundy & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	15	201
Treacher & Co. Ld.					
Thacker & Co.					
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Catherstone, 1,466 tons, Captain M. Storey, will sail to-day for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Inchmornish, 1,292 tons, Captain J. S. Day, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (11th July), via Narakel and Galle, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Coconada, 547 tons, Captain T. W. Lewins, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and Mr. F. S. E. Menezies, and 9 deck passengers.

THE steamer Norfolk, 1,158 tons, Captain Woolston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport, with a cargo of 2,074 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall, 2,690 tons, Captain O. Lloyd, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. T. W. Cuff, Lieut. Templer, Lieut. Lumb, and Col. Holt.

THE steamer Cambodia, 1,938 tons, Captain A. Wildgoose arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (6th July), with a cargo of 2,959 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steamer Principia, 1,789 tons, Captain W. H. Kernish, arrived in habour yesterday from Penaith (8th July), with a cargo of 2,600 tons of coals and the following passengers :—Five Misses Eales, and [illegible]r. Thos. Nichols. The vessel is consigned to [illegible]ssrs. James, Makentosh and Co.

[illegible] P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bokhara, 1,175 tons, [illegible] H. Weighell, which arrived in harbour on [illegible] instant from Trieste, &c., brought the [illegible]ail and the following cargo :—1 case [illegible] packages ivory, 2 cases umbrellas, 53 [illegible]ce-goods, 25 cases dye, 6 cases boots, [illegible] 5 cases quinine, 3 cases toys, 16 cases [illegible] provisions, 85 cases eau de cologne, [illegible] 150 cases beads, 120 boxes silver [illegible], 1 box gold coins, 3 cases cigars, [illegible] packages pumice, 5 boxes gold, [illegible] silver, and many packages

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
3	Cambodia (s)	Wildgoose	Cardiff, July 6.
	Inchmornish (s)	Day	Calcutta, July 11.
	Aglaia (s)	Crelovich	Singapore, July 7.
	Norfolk (s)	Woolston	Newport.
	Principia (s)	Kernish	Penaith, July 8.
	Crucen Aragon(s).	Higners	Aden, July 27.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Pachumba (s)	Johnston	Persian Gulf.
	Wave Queen	Hansen	London.
	Sierra Estrella	Murdoch	Rangoon.
	Werneth Hall(s)	Lloyd	Liverpool.
	Coconada (s)	Lewins	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Catherston, Storey, for Havre, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Empire to Dunkirk, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July
30 Loch Ranza ......Boyd ......Sydney, May 28.
Penseur ......Dolo ......Bourbon, July 4.

DEPARTURES.

July 30.—Steamers Deccan, Clan Cameron, City of Khios and India.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July
31 I. V. Troop .... Mauritius.
Aug 1 Tibre (s) .... Galle.
Goorkha (s) ...... Wilson ...... London.
Deccan (s) .... Calcutta.
Windermere .... Mauritius.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.
1 Clan Murray (s) .... London.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

June 4 Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Hodeida.
5 Falcon S. Tug, ss, Holmes, from Glasgow.
July 3 Harrier H. M.'s. Schooner, Wilcox, from Sea.
19 Bessie Morris, ss, Edwards, from Cardiff
11 Ho'nam, ss, Barnett, from put back.
15 Albula, ss, Clark, from Cardiff.
18 Potomac, ss, Watson, from Cardiff.
21 Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
22 Irrawaddy, ss, Gouvain, from Shanghai.
22 Standard, ss, Darnell, from Bombay.
22 Euryalus, H. M's. ss, Hastings, from Trincomalee.
22 Zaga Zig, ss, Huessein, from Hodeida.
22 Effective, ss, Ormiston, from Bombay.
22 Celtic Monarch, ss, Wilson, from Calcutta.
22 Bushire, ss, Jones, from Bushire.
22 Hathersage, ss, Robson, from Coconada.
22 City of Carthage, ss, McPherson, from Calcutta.
22 Ossian, ss, Tillar, from Tuticorin.
23 Empress, ss, Simpson, from Bombay.
23 Coniston, ss, Evans, from Jeddah.
23 Ehrenfels, ss, Fisher from Bassein.
23 Hasland, ss, Humble, from Rangoon.
23 Magalianes, ss, Vines, from Manilla.
23 Manora, ss, Grainger, from London.
24 Madura, ss, Adriani, from Batavia.
24 Liguria, ss, Conlan, from Sydney.
24 Achilles, ss, Anderson, from Shanghai.
24 Eclipse H. M.'s ss, Garforth, from Zanzibar.
25 Ruby, H. M's. ss, Foot, from Trincomalee.
25 Kathleen, ss, Elders, from Akyab.
25 Lady Dalhousie, ss, Abbott, from Bombay.
25 Norfolk, ss, Woolston, from Cardiff.
25 Abergeldie, ss, Watson, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

22 Bessie Morris, ss, Edwards, to Kurrachee.
23 Irrawaddy, ss, Gouvain, to Marseilles.
23 Standard, ss, Darnell, to Antwerp.
23 Euryalus H. M's. ss, Hastings, to Suez.
23 Celtic Monarch, ss, Wilson, to Hull.
23 City of Carthage, ss, McPherson, to London.
24 Operculum, ss, Thompson, to Sowayhakin.
24 Effective, ss, Ormiston, to Hull.
24 Bushire, ss, Jones, to London.
24 Ossian, ss, Tillar, to Port Said F. O.
24 Empress, ss, Simpson, to Dunkirk.
24 Coniston, ss, Evans, to Calcutta.
24 Hasland, ss, Humble, to Port Said F. O.
24 Madura, ss, Adriani, to Amsterdam.
24 Liguria, Conlan, to London.
25 Zaga Zig, ss, Huesein, to Berberah.
25 Ehrenfels, ss, Fisher, to Malta F. O.
25 Magalianes, ss, Vines, to Liverpool.
25 Archilles, ss, Anderson, to London.
25 Eclipse. H. M's ss, Garforth, to Suez.
25 Kathleen, ss, Elders, to Malta F. O.
26 Ruby, H. M's. ss, Foot, to Suez.
26 Lady Dalhousie, ss. Abbott, to Antwerp.
26 Norfolk, ss, Woolston, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Falcon, S. Tug, ss, Holmes, from Glasgow.
Harrier H. M's. Schooner, Wilcox, from Sea.
Ho'nam, ss, Barnett, from Put back.
Albula, ss, Clark, from Cardiff.
Potomac, ss, Watson, from Cardiff.
Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
Manora, ss, Grainger, from London.
Abergeldie, ss, Watson, from Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 3.

FROM GLASGOW.

Galatia (s)—25 drums turpentine, Ebramjee Essoobjee; 112 cases portwine W. and A. Graham and Co; 50 cases whiskey, Finlay Muir and Co; 33 cases whiskey, Treacher and Co; 86 cases whiskey and 35 cases gingerwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 100 casks beer, Framjee Sands and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Gala'ia (s)—20 hogsheads and 55 casks pale ale, C. Macdonald and Co; 1 cask copper wire, Dawoodbhoy Khanbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Shannon (s)—1 cask glassware, Pallonjee Sorabjee.
[redacted]ance (s)—15 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co.
[redacted]—28 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
[redacted]—6 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co.
[redacted](s)—20 cases whiskey, Cutler Palmer and Co.
[redacted]glassware and 2 cases biscuits, Barton
[redacted]manstores, Mancokjee Jamsetjee.
[redacted]ses medicines, H. F. Ootenwala.

[redacted]ROM TRIESTE.

[redacted]assware, Khakeebhoy Pudomsey.

[redacted] EXPORTS.—AUGUST 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

[redacted](s)—7 bales wool, Dewjee Nanjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Cath[redacted] (s)—110 cwts wheat and 750 cwts linseed, E. Spin[redacted]and Co.

FOR HULL.

Knight of the Bath (s)—4,009½ cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 4.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
The part heard motion.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

211-76—Macfarlane and E.—Hajee Jackaria Hajee Joonas vs. Hajee Cassum Hajee Abdoola Succoor—Prescot and W. and Skipsey and Wilkins.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

289-81—Muljee and B.—J. G. Smith and others vs the G. I. P. R. Co. and another—Hearn C. and L., Hore C. and B.—Part heard.
99-82—Hore C. and B.—Cooverji Ludha vs Bhimji Girdhur and others—Shapurjee and T.
180-81—In person—Ardesir Eduljee Mistry vs Begabai and others.
324-81—Crawford and B—Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday and others vs J. Gordon and others—Craigie, L. and O. and Hearn C. and L.
513-80—Khunderao M. for plaintiff (for a pauper)—Karumally Mahomed Jaitha vs Sonbai and another—Moreshwar L and in person.
335-81—In person—Ahmed bin Ismaljee Khotay vs Nanibai and others—In person.
303-80—J. C. Cama—Toolseyram Bahinajee Fadkay and another vs Rajaram Wittojee Tambay and others—Hore C and B.—Shapurjee and T. Prescot and W. and in person.
200-81—Smith and F.—Dewjee Mooljee vs Runchordass Khetsey—Hore C. and B.
557-80—Jefferson B. and D.—Heeralal Jumnadass vs Punjarilall Kashiramjee and another—Tyebjee and D.
55-82—Tobin and R—Dorabjee Hormusjee vs Dosibai and another—Payne and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

394-81—Smith and F—Morarjee Dewjee vs Mooljee Luckmidas and another—Khunderao M.
131-81—Payne and G—Hajee Cassum Hajee Ebrahim vs Seedick Hajee Ebrahim and others—Macfarlane and E.
297-81—M. H. Khan—Bechersing Sobhasing vs Oodhowjee Caramchund and another—A. F. Turner.
253-80—Payne and G—Ramnarayen Dayaram vs Dossibai and others.
429-81—Skipsey and W—Bhansali Chagandas Narondas and another vs Vundrawandas Purshotumdas.
539-76—Shapurjee and T—Luckmidas Khimjee and another vs Maneckvahoo and others—Hore C. and S.
433-81—Smith and F—Mathooradas Morarjee vs Morarjee Khimjee and others—Hore C and B.
448-81—Shapurjee and T—Devidas Hemraj vs Vussonjee Premjee—Smith and F.
146-81—Janardhen and H.—Krishna Kusla and others vs Rughoonath Damodher and another—Chalk and W.
432-81—Macfarlane and E.—Poonalal Poonumchund vs Rai Dhunputsing Bahadoor.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 2.

Barker, Captain, R. A., to join, from England.
Nunn, Vet. Surg., from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 3.

Holt, Lieut.-Col., Queens R. W. S., to join, to England.
Cox, Lieut., 14th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Poona.
Templer, Lieut., 10th Regt., on leave, to England.
Barker, Captain, R. A., to join, to St. Thomas Mount.
Nunn, Vet. Surg., to join, to Lahore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, August 3.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to C. Company :—Vol. C. B. Robinson, W. Copper, and R. Davies.

By order,
W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Actg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The Bombay Gazette Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Weekly,
" " " Bi-w[illegible]de
The Indian Travellers' G[illegible]
Maclean's Guide to Bombay, [illegible]ing from this and for all other publications iss[illegible] office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER and C[illegible]'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.
FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
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Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to Bombay Gazette Office

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPTICIANS AND JEWELLERS,
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RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they have TAKEN OVER the entire STOCK of OPTICAL GOODS of Dr. A. MENIST, the well-known Oculist Optician, as well as his valuable instruments for suiting the sight.

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Dr. Menist's pamphlet may be had free on application ; it contains numerous testimonials to his successful treatment, many of the cases having been previously in the hands of other Oculists, who had failed to find a remedy, and it also contains, for the benefit of persons who cannot pay us a visit, a sheet of questions, the answers to which, when carefully given, will enable us to select suitable glasses.

Up-country orders attended to promptly.
Testing Glasses sent on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

CROMBIE—July 25, at Darjeeling, the wife of Dr. A. Crombie, Civil Surgeon, Dacca, of a son.

SARTORIUS—July 29, at Simla, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Sartorius, C. M., of a son.

DEATHS.

NANGLE—August 1, at Kilpauk, Major Henry Beresford Nangle, Madras Staff Corps.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1882.

WE yesterday published the only account which has yet been given to the public of the bombardment as experienced within the city. The accounts which have appeared hitherto were all written by correspondents on board the ironclads. Our correspondent had the pluck and enterprise to remain in the heart of the city, when most others who were able to get away had left. In the Anglo-Egyptian Bank he and a few others of various European nationalities stayed during the whole of the bombardment ; the building in which they remained escaped the shells of the fleet, and what was more surprising, was not seriously molested by the marauders and incendiaries who spread themselves over the European quarter upon the withdrawal of the garrison the day following the bombardment. The extracts from our correspondent's diary in which he jotted down every few minutes the incidents which came under his observation, give a vivid idea of the events of the 12th and 13th June, and the entire absence of any attempt at rhetorical effect heightens the interest by the impression of authenticity which is conveyed in every line. We do not propose to recapitulate the incidents which ha
down in our correspondent'
admirable clearness and br
will have eagerly perused th
the history of one of the
events of recent times. Its
ness would be spoiled by g
there are some details which
especially in mind in forming a
conduct of the Alexandrian a
soldiery on the occasion. On S
10th, it became known in the c
bardment was imminent, and th [redacted]peans, by the advice of their respective consuls, began to leave hurriedly. Admiral Seymour on that evening sent an ultimatum to Tsulba Pasha, the commandant of the garrison, informing him that if the guns recently placed on the fortifications were not removed within 24 hours, he would open fire upon the forts. On the Monday morning the Europeans were flying towards the Marina to get on board the ships in the harbour, while well-to-do Arab families were hastily making their way to the railway station with their goods and chattels. It was said however that Arabi refused to allow his ~~wealthy~~ countrymen to leave. It is curious to read that while destruction was impending over the city and all who could move were endeavouring to fly from it, the great square was being watered as usual, and the cabs were plying. In the afternoon the Khedive's wife, accompanied by an escort, took her departure from the city, doubtless for Ramleh ; half an hour afterwards the Khedive himself, accompanied by a Turkish Pasha, followed in an open victoria. It is unpleasant to read that in passing the Bank His Highness not only graciously saluted the Europeans on the balcony, but made signs with his hands to signify that the bombardment was about to commence, and in doing so laughed and appeared in excellent spirits. The laughing and the good spirits may of course have been due to nervous excitement more than to want of sympathy for the citizens, but the incident is suggestive. That night the gas was alight as usual in the streets, and a marriage party, preceded by a brass band, went along as if Alexandria was not within few hours of almost total destruction. The next morning at 7 o'clock our correspondent was awoke with the news "It has commenced !" The natives were flying towards the railway station alarmed by the booming of the guns. Even at this supreme hour the streets were being watered as usual. It is odd to hear of Arabs taking cabs to get out of the way of the shells, which began to drop all round. Presently carts and cabs came past with dead and wounded. The large shells hurtled through the air overhead, and the flying populace howled with fear or at least it so appeared to those in the Bank ; but it must be said to their credit that on the whole the Arab population showed considerable self-command during the first day of this awful trial. The sentinels remained at the corners of the streets and no looting or outrage of any kind was observed. Even where there was a suspicion that signals were being made from the house tops to the fleet and that the telephones were being used to convey information to the enemy, no insult appears to have been offered to the inmates of the houses. An officer knocked at the doors to ask admission, which appears to have been actually refused or at least delayed in some instances without provoking resentment. When the officer had satisfied himself by personal inspection, he left, and the inmates of the houses were not molested in any way. The telephone wires were however cut, and boys were sent round to cut the wires passing over the streets. It is certain that if during the bombardment of Paris a suspicion was entertained of signals being made from certain houses occupied by Germans to the artillerists outside, the inmates would not have experienced much civility. It is as well to note a fact to the credit of those concerned and to give it due weight, when considering the horrors which ensued upon the withdrawal of the garrison on the day subsequent to the bombardment. During the day the destruction of life amongst the population must have been very great. The flight of women and children in crowds is more than once mentioned. Yet up to 4 o'clock order was perfect, and the police remained on their beats as usual. At 6 in the evening a report appears to have got abroad that two of the English ships had been sunk and numbers of the fugitives returned "shouting and conversing joyfully together." The demonstrations of joy continued to increase, there was clapping of hands in the evident belief that the fleet had been beaten off. But even then there was no outbreak of disorder ; the worst that happened was that some of the returning fugitives scowled savagely at the Europeans on the balcony. That night the gas lamps were again lighted as usual and the town was quiet, although the Egyptian authorities appeared to fear a landing. The night passed quietly. Although the sentinels were removed from the streets, it is stated that the police remained on duty during the night, but that in the morning neither soldiers nor police were seen. And then it became rumoured that Arabs with clubs were about and that an Englishman accused of telephoning had been killed the previous day. The people in the Bank felt that their position was becoming critical. The natives, in spite of the Governor, continued to fly from the town. The hospitals were filled with wounded, and there was no bread for them. Troops were marched towards the Marina to resist a landing. In the middle of the day, pillaging began and some of the soldiers joined in it. One officer at least used his stick upon the pillagers and made them give up their booty, but soon the soldiers in view were a disorganized mass toiling along with heavy loads of loot. The shops were broken into and houses set on fire. By 6 o'clock the military had abandoned the town and the fires spread in all directions. A message was sent to Ragheb Pasha asking for protection, but he replied with tears in his eyes "that he could do nothing." It was decided to leave the Bank, and the men, placing the women and children, 40 in number, in the centre, and armed with guns and revolvers, marched down to the port through the burning city. Only the dregs of the native population remained, and they were pillaging and destroying, wherever they encountered a stray European, they beat his brains out with their clubs. The little band of fugitives seized boats and put off to the fleet. They were taken on board and then beheld the city a prey to the flames. Two miles of fire !

The city of Alexandria was thus ruined in forty-eight hours and its population reduced to beggary. The narrative of our correspondent makes several points clear. Even during the horror and consternation of the bombardment there was no anarchy and there was no organised attack upon the numerous Europeans who remained in the town instead of seeking the proffered refuge on board the ships of war. There was no anarchy or even confusion apparent during the night following the bombardment. The police were on duty, the gas was lighted, the streets had been regularly watered during the previous day. Evidently there was no internal necessity for the immediate intervention of the fleet. Order was not likely to be disturbed, seeing that even the bombardment itself did not cause any appreciable derangement of the usual machinery for maintaining order. Until the city was evacuated, the only damage sustained was due to the bombardment. We hear on good authority that the statements telegraphed to London that there was a general massacre of Europeans after the evacuation was erroneous. There were some isolated cases in which Europeans were slaughtered, but as a body Europeans were not attacked. Whether the pillage and the incendiarism were the result of orders given by Arabi it is difficult to say. There is no evidence of that, and many circumstances negative the suppositon. An officer would not have used his stick upon soldiers pillaging shops if they had been ordered to loot the town or set it on fire. And the torch would have been applied generally before the troops were withdrawn if there was a deliberate intention to destroy it by fire. This was not done ; the incendiarism became evident at a later hour when the scum of the city was master of the situation.

Had there been a military force of even a couple of thousand men at the disposal of Admiral Seymour, the burning and plunder of the city might have been arre[redacted]
the Egyptian troo [redacted] rience of what the [redacted]Arabs was capable of when there was not a sufficient garrison in the town to keep order. The bombardment was intended to destroy the garrison, but no thought was taken of what would then happen. The bombardment was precipitate and ill-judged ; had the Admiral waited for a few days an amply sufficient force could have been procured from Malta to secure the town when Arabi was driven out of it. It was quite possible to wait. We may dismiss as idle the fears which were professed for the security of the fleet. The result of the conflict showed what was perfectly well known beforehand to the Admiral and to every officer of the fleet that there was no sort of equality of force between ironclads with the heaviest modern artillery and uncasemated forts, with the guns of fifteen years ago. Besides the foreign Consuls General offered, two days before the bombardment, to procure any reasonable guarantee that might be deemed necessary against the strengthening of the forts. And some hours before Sir Beauchamp Seymour opened fire he received from the Egyptian authorities a letter which had been sent to him the night previously but had missed its way, offering to dismount the guns if he would not bombard. This offer he refused. If the only object was to secure the safety of the ships, the offer would certainly have been accepted. But the alleged apprehension for the safety of the ironclads did not exist, the only "apprehension" experienced in the fleet was that spoken of by one of the London press correspondents—" an apprehension lest the fight would not come off after all." We are not of those who are sentimentally shocked by the carnage and ruin of necessary operations of war. War is a recognised means of securing legitimate ends, and war is cruelty, as the American General cynically said. It is useless to keep up fleets and maintain armies if they are never to be used. But it may reasonably be required that the severities of war should not be inflicted except for the accomplishment of the objects of war. Having destroyed the defences of Alexandria and driven out its defenders, Admiral Seymour was absolutely helpless to prevent the destruction of his prize—a destruction which, with reasonable foresight, he might have foreseen. Had he waited until the troops which were on their way had arrived the shelling of the forts would have been justified as a military measure having an adequate object—the capture of the city. As it was the measure was not necessary or expedient from a military, or a political point of view, and it is therefore open to the strongest condemnation from the point of view of humanity.

IT is not often that it seems hopeful to continue a controversy with the immediate object of winning over the opposite party. Yet that is the feeling with which we, and apparently some valued correspondents, perused on Tuesday the letter in which "Audi Alteram Partem" asked our readers (he carefully excepted ourselves) to consider the justification of the Bishop of Bombay's recent escapade which he was in a position to place before them. It ought to be possible to convince a fair antagonist, who thinks that the case of the English Bishop runs on all fours with that of Bishop Meurin, that there is more in our argument than he has yet seen. At any rate we shall try. We are the more encouraged to do this, in that it is not necessary, with "Audi Alteram Partem," to reopen the theological question. On the meaning of a verse of the New Testament, to which appeal is publicly made, "no one," according to our correspondent, "but a professed theologian is capable of forming an opinion of value." That of course is a position which is unassailable by earthly weapons. Nor have we any wish to attack it. The Apostles, it is true, were content to speak as unto wise men," who were invited to "judge" what was said. And for our own part, we have no notion of granting to Bishop Mylne an authority over our commonsense, not to say our sense of grammar, which St. Paul did not claim. But we do not rhyme for those who are content to take a Bishop's word for non-natural interpretations of scripture, and who regard, we presume, the reference to chapter and verse, added in deference to the original foolish way of reasoning, as mere idle tautology. *Vulunt decipi : decipiantur.* Let us turn to the legal question. "Bishop Meurin receives a salary from the State : and is therefore its servant. No one would dream of compelling Bishop Meurin to solemnise a marriage which is contrary to the law of the Roman Catholic Church. And if not Bishop Meurin, why Bishop Mylne." This is, we think, a fair summary of our correspondent's position : and we reply in the first place that Bishop Meurin is not a servant of the State in any other sense than that in which we all are. It is true that he receives a salary ; but that is a mere consideration for services rendered. There is no contract between the State and Bishop Meurin, other than that the State, on its part, undertakes to subsidise Bishop Meurin, and that Bishop Meurin, on his part, undertakes to render to the Government certain specified services in connection with his Church. It would be open to Government to make it part of the contract that Bishop Meurin should undertake to marry divorced persons : in which case that worthy Bishop might not perhaps indulge in the luxury of a pastoral, but would certainly retire from the contract. But Government has not done so. If it were possible in the present state of things—it is a mistake to think that the Church of Rome has always held marriage to be indissoluble—to conceive of a Roman Catholic priest engaging in the marriage of divorced persons, Bishop Meurin would not even find a stumbling-block in the section of the Indian Divorce Act which provides that no clergyman "of the Church of England," shall be liable to any suit, penalty, or censure for solemnising a marriage between parties, one or both of whom have been divorced for infidelity to a former union. His feet are free. Bishop Mylne's position is entirely different. He is a member and office-bearer in a church which is established by Act of Parliament, and which acknowledges the Crown of England as its "Supreme Governor." For himself he has solemnly undertaken to administer here that church *as by law established.* He appeals to the Prayer-book as containing "of course" the rule of the Church of England : but such an appeal is not competent to him as a Bishop of the Church as by law established. The validity of the Prayer-book, as containing the rule of the State Church, rests upon an Act of Parliament of a particular year. And that Act, like all other Acts, cannot be taken out of the stream of legislation, but must be read with other Acts dealing with kindred matter. If the rule of the Church as contained in the Prayer-book were as clear as the Bishop, in the body of his pastoral, maintains it to be, it has been so far set aside by the Act of 1857, that it has been since that date a "rule," no less of the Church than of the State, that no clergyman shall throw any hindrance in the way of the marriage of divorced persons.

We have spoken of the appeal to the Prayer-book as occurring only in the body of the pastoral. As his sheets were passing through the press, the absurdity seems to have struck the Bishop of attempting to extract from a single expression, of doubtful application, a body of law on a subject which was keenly debated at the time, but on which the Prayer-book is everywhere else obstinately silent. Refuge is therefore had to one appendix, to the canon-law. Now the canon-law is a wilderness in which "Audi Alteram Partem" would be more than justified in denying our competence to be of any use as a guide. But happily it is not necessary for either of us to risk a step in that morass. What part of canon-law is valid in the realm of E[redacted]nd what is not, we [redacted]know that no canon is valid which contradicts statue-law, and that the Bishop's appendix is therefore, consistently, beside the mark. The fact is that the difficulty is not to show how Bishop Mylne has sinned against English and Indian law, and therefore against the "rule" of his Church, but to say how an Episcopal offender is to be got at. Our correspondent, we have some reason to fear, hits the nail on the head when he says that there does not seem to be any provision under which the clergy in India can be forced to perform marriages at all. It is clear to our mind that the authors of the Indian Divorce Act intended merely to repeat the option conceded by the English law to individual clergymen in the case of the marriage of divorced persons. In the Act, which regulates the matter, it is therefore expressly laid down that no clergyman shall be compelled to marry "guilty" parties. The intention we say is obvious. Unfortunately, as our correspondent says, there is no compulsion at all in the matter in India. The State chaplain may refuse to marry you because you have run away with another man's wife. He may refuse to marry you because your wife has run away from you. And he may refuse to marry you because he does not like the colour of your hair. This, we are told, is the law : and from all that we know of the law it is quite possible it may be. But such a conclusion ; if we are shut up to it—a point on which we speak under all reserve—suggests two considerations, with which we shall close. In the first place, if it really is the case that an Indian chaplain may refuse an office of the Church to whom he will, what becomes of the only argument which is ever heard anywhere now for the establishment of the English Church in India. We commend this consideration to the earnest native publicists who make it, and rightly, their business to see that India gets what she pays for. In this case she pays that her English administrators and soldiers in up-country stations may not be left destitute of spiritual assistance. And this is precisely what, under this beautiful theory of a free church in a state which pays, she is liable to be deprived of at any moment. Lastly let us allow Bishop Mylne, as established, to exercise freely the option which the law seems to have weakly left him. How does that help him in the position in which he has placed himself with reference to the 58th section of the Indian Divorce Act of 1869 ? That section provides—but we shall do well to quote it *verbatim.* "No clergyman in Holy Orders of the Church of England shall be compelled to solemnize the marriage of any person whose former marriage has been dissolved on the ground of his or her adultery, or shall be liable to any suit, penalty or censure for solemnising, or refusing to solemnise the marriage of any such person." In the face of the last clause here, the Bishop of Bombay publicly declares that he will withdraw the licence of any clergyman who celebrates such a marriage. What remains to be said ? It cannot be that the withdrawal of an episcopal license is a penalty of such a vague, unreal, shadowy, character as not to come under this section. We must reject our correspondent's theory that the Bishop is two persons in one, and that it is open to him to do as a Bishop what it is incompetent for him to do as a citizen. Are we not then shut up to the conclusion that Dr. Mylne is, at the best, in the undignified position of a gentleman, who has solemnly and publicly declared, *ex cathedra,* that he has decided not to break the law this time, but that he will do so on the very next opportunity.

THE LATE MR. THOMAS ORMISTON, C.I.E., MEM. INST. C.E.

A PRELIMINARY meeting of a few friends of the late Thomas Ormiston, Esq., was held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Hall of the University of Bombay on Wednesday evening last, when there were present the following gentlemen :—Mr. John Fleming, C.S.I., in the chair, Dr. T. Blaney, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dr. I. B. Lyon, Colonel G. Merewether, Capt. H. Morland, Mr. P. Peterson and Mr. James Thorburn.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted :—

"That it is desirable the important services rendered to this city by the late Thomas Ormiston, Esq., C.I.E., Mem. Inst. C.E., be commemorated, and that with a view to carry out this object, his friends and admirers be invited to meet at an early date to consider the matter, to form a Committee and to raise subscriptions."

"That with the kind permission of the Syndicate of the University, the meeting be held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Hall on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at half-past 5 o'clock (Bombay time)."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 11.

No Englishman can read without horror and shame of the results of Admiral Seymour's action at Alexandria. I fail myself to see that, after having condoned the insult to our flag and the massacre of Europeans in June by refusing at that time to punish Alexandria for the crimes of the rioters, we had either a moral or a legal right to bombard the forts raised by Arabi for the defence of the city and harbour. If these works seemed objectionable our men-of-war might have done as the French did, that is to say, gone elsewhere till the European Conference called by Mr. Gladstone had determined what should be done. But, when our Government resolved upon a bombardment, it should at least have tried to forecast the consequences, and taken measures to save the great commercial city of Alexandria from destruction at the hands of a desperate and fanatical enemy. It now turns out, however, that distinct instructions to the Admiral to land a force for the protection of the city were only issued after yesterday's (Thursday's) Cabinet Council, though the bombardment began on Tuesday morning and the city was set on fire the same night. Such want of foresight is most discreditable to the Ministry, and especially to the Chief of the Admiralty, Lord Northbrook, who is, indeed, the greatest administrative impostor of the age. There is nothing to be proud of in the successful shelling of the weak Egyptian forts by the powerful guns of British war-ships lying four miles off the shore ; while there is a good deal to be ashamed of in the fact that such a city as Alexandria was given over to fire and havoc for two days and nights without the organisation of a strong force of marines and blue-jackets to endeavour to restore order and save something from the flames. Admiral Seymour could, it seems, land 700 marines to look after the safety of the Khedive by guarding the Ras-el-Tin palace ; but he might have kept the Khedive on board one of his ships, and used all the force at his command to clear the streets of Alexandria. The latest telegrams to hand while I write speak of Arabi as having fled alone by boat along the Mahmoudesh Canal, his demoralized army having dispersed in all directions. If this news is confirmed, the English Government will have had a lucky escape ; but it seems improbable that the men who stood to their guns so pluckily against overwhelming odds have given up the game already ; and the chances are that we have a long land war before us. In any case, the mismanagement at Alexandria will deprive us of all the fruits of the successful bombardment. Every Continental nation will protest indignantly against the neglect which caused the destruction of Alexandria ; and it will be well for us if the Conference at Constantinople do not result in a coalition against England. Of course, many English newspapers abuse Arabi as a savage for having let the city be burnt and looted ; but when the Russians behaved in the same way at Moscow, their conduct was applauded as most patriotic !

Sir Wilfred Lawson and the other sincere fanatics of the non-intervention party had much the best of the argument in discussing with Mr. Gladstone on Wednesday the case of conscience arising out of the bombardment of the Alexandrian forts. Of course, the Prime Minister had a good deal to say for himself, and with his usual skill in elaborating refined and subtle commentaries on his own recorded speeches, he astonished the House by alleging that he had never been a partisan of the policy of non-intervention, and that he had really condemned Lord Beaconsfield's government in 1876 for not having intervened sufficiently in the East. But pleadings of this sort, however ingenious, are felt by every one except Mr. Gladstone himself to be trifling. The true analogy for such an act as the bombardment of Alexandria is the invasion of Afghanistan ; and it is impossible to forget that Mr. Gladstone denounced the conduct of the authors of the Afghan war in unmeasured terms, and laid down the [redacted]le that we had no right
f our Indian Empire, to
of the Afghan people.
e Liberal party at the
as based on this principle
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liberties of a large por-
igmatized as "Jingoism,"
by Mr. Gladstone himself
reprobation of the people
Now, the action of the present Government in Egypt is, as Sir W. Lawson justly says, Jingoism pure and simple. Had the British fleet been ordered by Lord Beaconsfield to do what Admiral Seymour has done, what an uproar would have been raised throughout the country by the very politicians who now applaud the vigour of "the grand old man" in massacring a few thousand wretched Egyptians. Let us examine the excuses put forward by Mr. Gladstone for the most high-handed act of violence of which the greatest maritime power in the world has ever been guilty. First of all, we are told that Admiral Seymour bombarded the forts in self-defence. But what happened on Tuesday shows that our ships had really nothing to fear from the forts, which could do them little or no injury, and that the pretence of being afraid of them was only a repetition of the old story of the wolf and the lamb. Besides, if the British Admiral felt his position insecure, it was open to him to follow the example of his French colleague and take his ships elsewhere. The Alexandrians were perfectly within their right in determining to fortify their own harbour against possible attacks. The lives of British subjects would not have been endangered by his retirement, for there were no Englishmen left in Alexandria. The other European powers had no apprehensions as regards the safety of their subjects, and the isolation of England distinguishes this case from that of Navarino, quoted by Mr. Gladstone as an instance of hostilities taking place without a previous declaration of war. The battle of Navarino was fought by a coalition of the chief maritime powers of Europe to give freedom to Greece ; but in the present instance England has separated herself from the rest of Europe to destroy the freedom of Egypt. It is in vain for Mr. Gladstone to blacken Arabi's character by describing him as the rebellious chief of a military tyranny which oppresses the Egyptian people. The prolonged and plucky stand made against the overwhelming and merciless fire of the British fleet shows that there is a national party in Egypt which has faith in itself and commands the confidence of the people ; and it is a mean and cowardly thing for the statesmen who glorified Joubert and the other successful leaders of the Transvaal revolt to slander poor Arabi Pasha. By an evident afterthought Mr. Gladstone supports his main plea, that the fleet acted in self-defence, with various subsidiary pleas. The first of these is our old familiar friend, the necessity for maintaining British prestige in the East. Mr. Gladstone has discovered, a month after the occurrence of the anti-European riots in Alexandria, that it will never do for England to let Englishmen be murdered with impunity in Egypt. The example might become contagious, and then what would happen in British India ? All this has been said over and over again by all sorts of people during the last month, but it is too late for the Ministry to join in such an outcry now. Earl Granville and Sir Charles Dilke exonerated Arabi from responsibility for the riots by styling them non-political ; and, while no one could have blamed Admiral Seymour for taking energetic measures at the time to avenge the slaughter of British subjects, it is unfair to bring in the riots now to make up a case against Arabi, after the English Government has consented to refer the whole Egyptian question to a European Conference. Then, again, Mr. Gladstone dwells upon the importance to England of keeping open the Egyptian highway to India. There is, however, no evidence to show that Arabi intended either to break up the railway or close the Suez Canal. He has, indeed, behaved remarkably well with regard to the international traffic whether by land or water ; and even the bombardment of Alexandria has not made him lose his head or act spitefully towards England by blocking the Canal, as he might easily have done. Moreover, if we are to follow the guidance of those Liberal politicians who stipulate for the observance, above and before all, of considerations of justice and fair play in our dealings with foreign nations, we are obliged to ask what right England can have to coerce the Egyptians, on the ground that a large proportion of her commerce with India passes through Egypt ? In one sense, our highway to India lies through France and Italy quite as much as through Egypt, for do not the English mails and passengers for India pass through those countries every week ? We should not, however, bombard Calais or Brindisi if the continental highway were closed against us ; and why, if the foreign policy proclaimed by the Liberal party in 1880 be sound, should we act differently with regard to Alexandria ? Finally, we have the interests of the bondholders to consider. They desire, no doubt, the restoration of peace and order in Egypt ; but is England bound, on that account, to make war upon Egyptian patriots who sincerely believe that they are doing the best they can to promote the material prosperity of their country ? At every point, then, Mr. Gladstone's case breaks down. He has done a thing which, had he been in opposition instead of in office, he would have vehemently condemned, for, although it is true that he has spoken of British intervention in Egypt as possible and justifiable, the eventuality he foresaw was the necessity of resisting attempts by other European Powers to get a foothold in Egypt. He certainly never contemplated the present case of intervention to crush the desire for self-government of the native population.

But the practical question now is, what must England do next ? It is evidently more than ever essential to crush Arabi, and our Government has made no preparation to follow up immediately the blow struck by Sir B. Seymour. The Conference, too, has not yet been dissolved, and its decision must, I suppose, be awaited before further steps are taken. The proposed solution of the Egyptian question by the employment of Turkish troops has now become out of date. The Porte has protested against the independent action of England, and if Turkish troops went to Egypt, they could not be trusted to uphold English interests. Nor is the scheme of an international gendarmerie officered by Frenchmen, Englishmen, Italians, and perhaps Spaniards, worthy of consideration. England ought to insist now on being authorized to execute alone the mandate of Europe. The timidity of the French Government in ordering the withdrawal of the French squadron when the bombardment began, has put an end, whatever courteous phrases may be used for a time to conceal the fact, to the alliance between France and England for joint action in Egypt. I confess I shall be greatly surprised, indeed, if the unlooked for consequences of the bombardment be not laid by Frenchmen to the charge of England. If Arabi had surrendered, the wound we have given to French *amour propre* might have been endured, in consideration of the settlement of a very awkward business. But, as our interference has only made matters more unsettled than ever, has caused the destruction of an immense city in which Frenchmen held most valuable property, and has created a panic in Egyptian securities, besides endangering the Suez Canal, the old feeling of jealousy of England will be revived, and one or two speeches by M. Gambetta would fan it into a flame that could not be easily extinguished. Nothing remains, it seems to me, for England but to take the bull by the horns, to go on as she has begun, and at her own sole risk to crush the military power of Arabi Pasha and establish a new government in Egypt. It is by no means necessary or desirable that the principle of a dual control should be maintained in the new government. I think myself that the irritation felt in Egypt at the costly and unnatural system of keeping a Frenchman and an Englishman on excessively high salaries to do the work of an ordinary official is quite justifiable ; and I have always disbelieved in the advantages of what seemed to me the latest improvement effected by modern civilisation in the art of spoiling the Egyptians Why not act now on the principle of letting the Egyptians alone as much as we possibly can. We might set the Khedive up again, supposing our poor protégé is still alive, and let him have a native Ministry not domineered over by European controllers, on the condition that the Suez Canal and a strip of territory on each of its banks were set apart as neutral ground and placed under English protection. If, then, the line of railway from Suez to Ismailia were prolonged to Port Said, and English garrisons stationed in fortified positions at frequent intervals to guard the railway and canal, our highway to India would be secure, though in time of peace no doubt the existing railroad from Alexandria would be preferred by the majority of passengers. An arrangement of this sort might serve our purpose, whatever became of Egypt proper. But meanwhile Arabi is unconquered, and it will take two months' time at least to land troops in Egypt and bring him to book.

The Ministerial defeat of last Friday night is such an old story now that I almost hesitate to refer to it. It was brought about by a coalition of the Whigs with the Conservatives, and a noticeable fact in the analysis of Division List is that nine-tenths of the majority were members for English constituencies, whereas out of the 194 who went into the Ministerial lobby, fully one-fourth were Scotch or Welsh members. Most of the Irish members abstained from voting at all. The quarrel arose over an amendment Mr. Gladstone wished to introduce into the Crime Prevention Bill, dispensing with domiciliary visits at night. The object of the amendment was, of course, to conciliate the Parnellites, and the House of Commons is quite sick of the policy of trying to conciliate these gentlemen. Mr. Bright indiscreetly confessed, during the debate, that the Radical section of the Cabinet, including Lord Spencer, had wished from the first to limit the search for arms to the daytime, but the majority of the Cabinet decided that the right to search houses between sunset and sunrise was necessary. It is no secret that Sir W. Harcourt was exceedingly mortified at the intervention of the Premier in the discussion in committee of the House to reverse this decision of the Government, though, of course, he loyally stood by his chief when once the latter had committed himself to an amendment limiting the right of search. The House, however, insisted on retaining the full power in the Bill, and I have very little doubt that the defection of the Whigs on this occasion alarmed Mr. Gladstone, and possibly influenced his resolution to sanction an act of vigour at Alexandria. Of course, his threat to resign unless the Bill was altered in the way he wished, was all nonsense. I do not think he has improved his position by telling the House that the Bill after all only gives the Government discretionary power, which Earl Spencer is not compelled to use ; for the general feeling is one of distrust as to the will of the Governmen[illegible] to use firmly the extraordinary powers now entru[illegible]ed to it. The Crime Bill is now the law of [illegible]land. As to the Arrears Bill, I hear that the L[illegible] will not throw it out. The gift of a year's rent [illegible] the landlords is too great a boon to be thrown away. But amendments will be carried limiting the advantages of the Bill to the tenants, and Mr. Gladstone will probably refuse to accept these amendments.

The *Standard*, which is represented by Mr. Boyle at Alexandria, has beaten all its contemporaries in the fulness of its telegrams from the fleet. Mr. Drew Gay, the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent, seems, however, to have been the first on shore after the bombardment, and his account of the way he explored the city shows how much might have been done had Admiral Seymour landed at once all his available strength. Mr. Gay seems to have had a narrow escape of being drowned in Alexandria harbour on Wednesday when going off to the Chiltern with his despatches ; and, unlike his prototype Cæsar in a similar situation, he did not keep his commentaries between his teeth while swimming for his life, so these are unfortunately lost to the world.

Arrangements have been made for establishing a Press Club in London under the presidentship of Mr. G. A. Sala, and a large number of well-known newspaper men have already become members. It is time the press asserted its position as a separate and prosperous profession, and I have no doubt the Club will do well, though service and professional Clubs are never, in my opinion, the pleasantest of institutions to belong to.

I was on a special jury to-day at Westminster, which had to try an interesting theatrical case. Mrs. Scott Siddons sued Messrs. Gatti, the proprietors of the Adelphi, for damages on account of breach of contract. Her agents in London, she being then in the United States, made an agreement in October, 1880, through Mr. Dion Boucicault, acting for Mr. Gatti, to take the Adelphi for two months in the summer of 1881. After the contract had been made, the Gattis asked for a deposit of £500, and as Mrs. Siddons could not be communicated with in time, they broke off the agreement. Lord Coleridge, who was the Judge, appeared decidedly favourable to the plaintiff, but the Gatti's counsel raised the objection that the contract was not a complete one because it was made in a general way for "next summer," and a precise date for commencing the engagement should have been stated. The Judge held that, as a point of law, this objection was fatal, and he urged the counsel to compromise the case, saying it was very hard on Mrs. Siddons, who had given up a valuable engagement in America to play at the Adelphi and then could not get a theatre in London for several months, till ultimately in despair she took the Haymarket and lost money by the speculation The defendants refused to give any compensation beyond paying costs, and with this offer the plaintiff's counsel had to be content in order to avoid a non-suit. Lord Coleridge expressed great regret at being unable to send the case to the jury. Had we been called upon to give a verdict, Mrs. Siddons would have got 2,000*l.* damages, for it was shown in evidence that she had made at least as much as that in America in one season. The case shows how very careful theatrical agents ought to be in drawing up contracts.

J. M. M.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT SUEZ.

A GENTLEMAN who arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer which left Suez on the 22nd July, states that on the 15th, Commander Edwards, of the Ready, sent notice to the Egyptian commanders by the hand of Commander Hulton, of the Dragon, that no vessels, merchantmen or men-of-war, were to leave the harbour without the permission of the British Naval authorities. The Commander had received no direct orders, but acted for general interests, using the name of the Khedive, then known to be on board one of the English ships at Alexandria. Three Egyptian gunboats, the Dongola, Zaffareah, and another, were all under steam ready to go out of the harbour, but in obedience to the order they remained stationary, Privelegio Bey, an Austrian officer in the Egyptian service and Commander of the Dongola, accepting the order as one he could not dispute. The English gun-boats Ready, Dragon, and Mosquito, remained under steam with banked fires. The Egyptian gun-boat Dongola is armed with six 40 pounder Armstrongs. All the English people at Suez were living in boats ; the French population and a number of Greeks and Levantines were collected on a spot of neutral land called Bunda Tewfik, belonging to the Canal Company, and situated at the mouth of the Canal. Several Canal officials were anxious to get away with their families, but the agents of the French Company informed the employes that any one who left his post would be discharged. Mr. Roach, the Superintendent of the water works, which are about a mile distant from Suez, was refused permission to leave, unless he left not to return ; and it was only after sending in several petitions that he was allowed to come into Bunda Tewfik at night only. Mr. D. Wilton, head of the Egyptian Customs at Suez, remained at his post the whole time. There was telegraphic communication with Port Said but not with Alexandria, and all telegrams were subjected to a [illegible] by the Deputy Governor of Suez. Mr. West, the Consul at Suez, was at Alexandria on board the Tanjore during the bombardment. Mr. Faulkner, merchant acting for him at Suez. The Arabs at Suez were very civil, but the [illegible] were sulky ; the streets were thoroughly [illegible] class of Arabs had all left for Cairo.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.
LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 2, 4-50 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8d. received in full.

It is notified that the amount of Council drafts to be offered next week is 24 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52d. per ounce; market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 83⅝; Four-and-a-half ditto, 89⅝.

SUEZ OCCUPIED BY THE BRITISH.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.

SIMLA, AUGUST 3.

Admiral Hewett telegraphs from Suez that he yesterday (Wednesday) occupied the town without resistance, just in time to save it from being burnt. All the Egyptian troops fled.

THE CANAL CLEAR.

The passage of the Canal remains uninterrupted.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUG. 2.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter arrived here yesterday and he has received many deputations. At a conversazione given by the Anjuman-i-Punjab, he he delivered a long speech on the work of the Education Commission. The Commission, he said, is not hostile to higher education; its actual work is the extension of popular education. The Punjab Session lasted six weeks, and the Commissioners received one hundred memorials signed by a hundred thousand persons. Several fundamental questions had been raised in the Punjab—language and religious questions, and also the relation of the State to the indigenous schools. The department teaches 110,000 pupils at a cost of fifteen lakhs of rupees, and outside its operation 50,000 children obtained education at the indigenous schools. The problem is, can this vast outside mechanism be improved and incorporated? The best solution of such problems rests with the people themselves. Government cannot expect to solve the religious difficulty, except under a grant-in-aid system. The educational prospect is gradually becoming hopeful. What is required is not temporary excitement, but steady, persistent effort.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, AUG. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, with the outward mails of the 21st ultimo, left here at 9 o'clock this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, AUGUST 3, 12-13 A.M.

Mail steamer Assam, from Aden, arrived.

COLOMBO, AUGUST 3, 4-40 P.M.

Mail steamer Deccan, from Calcutta, arrived.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8 1-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83½
4½ per cent. do.	89 9-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅝
5 per cent. French Rentes	114¼*
Bar Silver	52
Departure—Clan McLean.	

* Ex Coupon.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 3.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, AUGUST 2.

[illegible] p.m.	78·9

THURSDAY, NIGHT, AUGUST 3.

At 6 a.m.	77·1
" 10 a.m.	82·4
" 2 p.m.	84·0
" 4 p.m.	83·5

A PRELIMINARY meeting with a view to raising a subscription for a public memorial of the late Mr. Thomas Ormiston was held on Wednesday evening. A public meeting has been called for the 16th instant, at the University Hall, at half-past five o'clock.

A STATEMENT in a Native paper that the Government of Bombay is about to pension Mr. M. W. Barve and appoint some one else Kharbaree of Kolhapore is devoid of foundation.

DR. J. PINKERTON, leaves Bombay on Saturday for Kurrachee to succeed Dr. Hewlett as Deputy Surgeon-General in Scind.

THE Spanish man-of-war Careen Aragon, 3,721 tons, Commander D. Jose Ruir e Higuers, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday evening from Muria, Malta, Port Said, and Aden. She carries 14 guns, and will remain in Bombay about 12 days. She will then proceed to Singapore, Pondicherry and Manilla

AT the High Court to-day, before Mr. Justice. Bayley, another stage of the King Divorce case will be entered upon. This is the day upon which Mrs. King was directed to attend the court in person, in order that the question of her adultery might be cleared up. Counsel will move on her behalf that the decree nisi be made absolute, and that the affidavits of Mr. Turner, intervenor, and Captain King be taken off the file.

THE names of the two Byculla School boys who were drowned at Deolali on the 1st instant are Reginald and Charles Duffy, brothers.

NOTICE is given in an advertisement which appears in another column that the present rate of 13 annas 6 pies from Delhi and 12 annas 6 pies from Agra, for the carriage of grain and seeds to Bombay, will remain in force till the end of November.

WE understand that Mr. Ali Ackbar, a nephew of Mr. C. Tyabjee, has successfully passed his final examination of Civil Engineering at the Royal Cooper's Hill College. This gentleman is the first Mahomedan who has passed through this College.

THE streets of Surat were lighted for the first time by Brush lamps on Saturday last.

A SUM of Rs. 17,000 has been expended for the purpose of lighting the Rangoon Central Jail with the electric light.

THERE was only one death from cholera in Bombay city last week, as compared to a mean of 25 deaths per week for the corresponding weeks of the last five years. The general death-rate was rather higher than it has been lately, being 25·62 per thousand per annum; but this is a much smaller rate than the average of the last five years for the last week of July, which is 37·76.

THE cholera deaths reported from the districts in the last Season Reports, for the week ended on the 2nd instant, are:—In Satara, 59; Sholapur, 59; Wadhwan, 54; Thana (Salsette and Karjat), 15; Ahmednagar, 13; Belgaum, 5; Ahmedabad and Kaira, each 3; and Poona, 2. Reports from other districts regarding cholera are as follows:—Nasick —"few cholera cases in Nasick and Nandgaon." Kaladgi—"Slight cholera in Indi, Sindgi, and Bijapur." Baroda—"Cholera abating at Manekwara, but has appeared at Amreli."

WE stated the other day that the Bombay Government had given a very satisfactory answer to the memorial asking for assistance towards the establishment of an Industrial School in Bombay, which is intended to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. Government are disposed to give favourable consideration to the subject when a detailed plan has been submitted by the memorialists. We might mention that the establishment of an Industrial School out of the fund raised for a memorial of the deceased Baronet was advocated in a letter addressed to the secretaries of the fund by Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee Cowasjee Marzban, Executive Engineer at the Presidency, which was published in our paper of the 31st March 1879. The Khan Bahadoor pointed out in that letter the want of a systematic training of youths as tradesmen, mechanics, and artisans in such branches as carpentry, joining, turning, cabinet-making, metal working, masonry and brick lying, plumbing, painting, glazing, pottery work, dyeing, tanning, &c. He offered to lay before the committee all the necessary details as regards the selection of site, cost of erection of work, seeds, purchase of tools, maintenance of establishment and other expenses. The committee of the memorialists might, we think, derive valuable hints from Mr. Marzban's proposals.

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. UTTERSON'S retirement from the service is notified in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette*.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. GORDON, C.I.E., commanding at Peshawar, will, it is expected, be posted to the Allahabad Division, to officiate for Sir Herbert Macpherson.

THE *Hindu Patriot* says of the Bhopal durbar's tender of troops and a pecuniary contribution towards the Indian contingent for Egypt:—"The Begum of Bhopal has vindicated the loyalty of the Mahomedan community of India by her loyal and well-conceived offer."

A TELEGRAM from the *Pioneer's* correspondent at Simla, 1st August, states:—The negotiations with the Burmese Ambassaders have been stuck especially fast for some time past, but now I hear that most of the important differences between the two Governments have been provisionally settled. One or two yet remain, about which it has been found necessary to make a further reference to Mandalay. The answer is expected in a few days.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Morar to an up-country paper states that His Highness Maharajah Scindia intends to pay a visit to Bombay, during the following month, on his way back to his capital from Malwa.

A GWALIOR correspondent writes to the *Pioneer*:—"The Mussulmans are taking the greatest interest in the Egyptian question. They seem to be very grateful to the British Power for the interest taken on behalf of the Khedive."

THE *Hindoo Patriot* says that, instead of holding a conference at Belvedere on the subject of local self-government, Mr. Thompson will hold conferences at the head-quarters of the divisions he may visit.

BISHOP MYLNE'S pastoral has been received with as much dissatisfaction in Calcutta as it excited in Bombay. A correspondent writes to the *Indian Daily News* to suggest that "The Bishop of Bombay will do well to re-consider his position, and count the costs of the crusade on which he is entering, lest haply he find his palace tumbling about his ears." The *News*, in a leading article on the subject, says:—It must be a matter of regret with all thoughtful men that Dr. Mylne, the Bishop of Bombay, should have put forward so ill-judged and so incendiary a charge, or pastoral. It has apparently astonished the Bishop's enemies quite as much as it has depressed his friends. Dr. Mylne has been but little more than six years Bishop of Bombay, and yet he has run counter to public opinion in every possible way, and by this last pastoral has done the Church almost as much harm as Bishop Coplestone has done it at Ceylon. We do not care to discuss the theological questions raised by Dr. Mylne, but we do not think it would be difficult to show that his interpretation of the saying, on which he bases, what is called the law of the Church, is strained. What we have to look to is the general attitude taken up by the Bishop. That attitude is essentially despotic, and despotism of a kind which sets at naught the principle so dear to Englishmen of freedom of conscience. The Bishop revives the worn out dogma of the superiority of what he calls the law of the Church to the laws of the State. He places the law of the Church above the law of the land, and then calls upon all clergymen to join him in setting the civil law at defiance. He does this too in a most dogmatic and despotic fashion. Then, again, there is a strong and bitter uncharitableness underlying the pastoral. ** The more the attitude of the Bishop is studied, the more will it appear a matter for regret. Anything extravagant now-a-days is out of place; and if the action of Dr. Mylne is not extravagant, it is difficult to see what it really is. It will do no good to the Church, and it will probably give rise to an embittered and practically useless controversy."

THE *Statesman* understands that, in the opinion of Colonel Sandford, the Quarter-Master-General in India, who recently visited Egypt, Arabi Bey has selected in Kafredowar the best strategical position in that part of the country. But, "our contemporary thinks, even if nothing should come of Arabi's reported desire to make submission, the Egyptian will probably be found to be, like the Afghan, ready for encounter only if he has the door open in his rear for retreat, but extremely averse to it when that retreat is cut off. So that when Arabi Bey finds that there are enemies both in front and behind him, his army will probably dwindle to small numbers."

THE *Englishman*, in an article on the subject of the salaries paid to Roman Catholic Army chaplains in India, says:—"The time, we think, has come when something more approaching equal terms should be meted out to men engaged in duties similar in every respect, and now that the matter has been brought before the Military Department for the consideration of His Excellency in Council, we trust that the Council will deal justly and liberally with a class of men who have long been excluded, whether by bigotry or official apathy, or undue delicacy of feeling on the part of the present Viceroy, from rights to which their services and their position fairly entitle them."

THE Burmese prophets have been prophecying unpleasant things for England. The *Indian Daily News'* Mandalay correspondent says:—"The general opinion is that the prediction of the *poungnas* (astrologers) is now to be fulfilled These wise men by occult reasoning have declared that the British Power must decrease, as the time has come for them to retire to their own land, and allow Eastern nations to revert to their original status. India to its own Chiefs, Nawabs, and Padishas, and British Burmah, with all its improvements and European wealth, in the hands of the Lord of the White Elephant."

THE China papers are apprehensive of complications with France, in consequence of gross illtreatment of a French missionary in the interior. A correspondent of the *North China Herald* writes:—"I have just heard some startling news. At Pei-i-shu, about 1,500 *li* to the North, and near the Amour, a French Missionary (Abbe Conraux) desiring to begin a small establishment for the few converts already obtained, had been in treaty with the local Manderin for that purpose, when about the 16th of this month (June) a party of some 200 soldiery and officers suddenly appeared at his residence and destroyed the railings or boundaries which had been erected. Emboldened by their success, the natives, headed by a small mandarin (an officer of the native soldiers) entered the room where M. Conraux had quietly remained whilst the wrecking was going on outside, and the mandarin, armed with a drawn sword, laid hold of the missionary. A shot was fired, but my informant could not tell me whether by the priest (whose revolver went off anyhow) or by accident in the melee that ensued. The Chinese officer fell, and thereupon M. Conraux was fearfully beaten, tied up, and taken to the Yamen. His servant was killed outright, and I fear the priest has met a similar fate, although we hope it is not so. Father Raguit—whose residence is about a day's journey from Pei-i-shu—has gone to the latter place to ascertain further particulars. Some days ago an attack was made on Roman Catholic converts at Lao Yang near Moukden, but I hear the prisoners (natives) who had been beaten, have been released. This was also the work, it is said, of the soldiers or of government officials, and the mayor of the village who superintended the attack has not been punished. Unless punishment immediately follow the outrage, there is a good chance of the troubles being repeated."

A NEW company, called "the Titaghur Paper Mills Company, Limited," with a capital of Rs. 600,000, in shares of Rs. 100 each, has just been successfully floated in Calcutta, the whole of the shares being taken up by substantial investors. The company has secured a good site on the river bank at Titaghur at a cheap rate, the machinery has been selected with a view to introducing all the most modern improvements, and the management is in good hands. It is expected that the company will be able to commence work after about twelve months.

"LIMITED" trading companies do not appear to pay so well in Calcutta as in Bombay. The "Great Eastern Hotel, Wine, and General Purveying Company," we see, has declared a dividend at the rate of only 2 per cent. per annum.

IT is stated that Sir Edward Malet will not return to Egypt.

THE *Daily News* heard that on Wednesday (July 12) the Governments of Germany and Austria sent telegrams to the Prime Minister expressing approval of the action taken by the British fleet at Alexandria.

THE *Law Times* writes on the subject of Admiral Seymour's order closing the Suez Canal during the bombardment of Alexandria:—The question whether Admiral Seymour ordered vessels not to enter the Suez Canal, or whether he merely warned them against entering, is of some importance to the owners of shipping delayed at Port Said or Suez. If a positive order was given, enforceable by the commanders of British ships of war, the delay was due to the "restraint of princes," for which, according to the terms of bills of lading, the shipowner is not liable. On the other hand, a mere caution, given by however high an authority, is not a restraint; and shipowners will be liable for the delay, unless the reasonable course to pursue was for the ships to stay where they were. The warning of a British Admiral about to bombard a town belonging to the Power in whose territory the canal is situated, and itself not far distant from the canal, would probably be conclusive proof of the reasonableness of the delay. So far, however, as their legal liabilities are concerned, shipowners would have preferred a positive command from Admiral Seymour rather than friendly advice.

A TELEGRAM from Cape Town, July 12, says:—The Union Steamship Company's steamer Arab left here this afternoon for Plymouth, with Cetewayo and suite on board.

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

THE PREPARATIONS IN BOMBAY.

WE described the other day the extensive preparations made by the Commissariat authorities in two of the large sheds at the Prince's Dock for the supply of provisions, cooking utensils, &c., for the troops about to embark for Egypt. The great exertions put forth by the Dockyard authorities, with the active co-operation of the Executive Engineer at the Presidency, the Municipal Workshops, the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities, the Port Trust, and the P. and O. Company, remain to be noticed. During the last fortnight, the departments above-named have been incessantly at work in one way or another in connection with the Expedition in engaging steamships for the conveyance of the troops, horses, ponies, mules, &c., in preparing stalls for the animals, and erecting them on board the vessels now lying in the Prince's Dock. The work has been carried on at extra hours during the day, and in some instances at night also. The Director of the Indian Marine, assisted by Mr. Deadman, the constructor, has been making all the arrangements at the Prince's Dock in connection with the distribution of troops and animals on board the different ships, and has been unremitting in his exertions, both at the Dockyard and at the Prince's Dock, in pushing on the preparations for the expedition. Khan Bahadoor Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, the Master Builder of the Dockyard, has been placed in charge of the works at the Prince's Dock, where he has been working assiduously from sunrise to sunset every day. All the ships now in the Prince's Dock are being fitted out under the superintendence of the Dockyard authorities. Much of the timber required for the fittings was purchased from the Tank Bunder Saw Mills. The bulk of the fittings were prepared by the Dockyard, and other portions were prepared by the Executive Engineer at the Presidency and the Municipal Workshops.

The large resources of the Government Dockyard were employed in preparing stalls, horse boxes, and fittings for the animals intended for the expedition.

The co-operation of the Executive Engineer at the Presidency having been requested by the Director of the Indian Marine, Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee Cowasjee Marzban rendered all the assistance that could be rendered with the resources of his department. Some three hundred tons of wood were purchased, cut up, and used in making stalls, horse boxes, mangers, arm-racks, saddle-racks, &c. The work was sub-divided and pushed on in three different places—in the open space behind the Cathedral High Schools, the General Mews, and the Executive Engineer's store-yard on the Esplanade. A large number of sawyers and carpenters were constantly at work from morning to night. The compound of the General Mews, strewn over with huge logs of wood and heaps of timber, with long lines of workmen, sawing, planing, hammering, &c., presented a novel spectacle. The prepared timbers were passed on the Executive Engineer's store-yard, where each piece was examined, marked, fitted up into stalls, mangers, &c.; and then the marked pieces were passed on to the Government Dockyard, where they were piled in stacks side by side with those supplied by the Municipal workshops, by the railway authorities, the Port Trust, and the P. and O. Company. The wood used has been jungle wood and deal wood. During the pressure of the work, from 300 to 400 carpenters and from 200 to 250 pairs of sawyers were at work in the General Mews and the other places, under the supervision of inspectors belonging to the Executive Engineer's department. Up to Wednesday last, stalls for about 1,000 horses and fittings for some 1,500 mules had been prepared by the department.

From the Government Dockyard, the fittings, after distribution by the Director of Marine, are carted away to the Prince's Dock to the vessels for which they are intended. The vessels now being fitted up, under the supervision of Khan Bahadoor Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, are the following:—

The Bhundara, for the 13th Bengal Lancers and a company of Sappers and Miners, is being fitted up by the Dockyard with 175 arm-racks, 50 mule stalls, 50 pony stalls, and 95 horse stalls.

The Clan Macdonald, for the 29th Beloochees from Kurrachee, fitted up by the Dockyard.—7 horse stalls, 120 mule stalls, and 330 arm-racks.

The Merton Hall, for the 7th B. N. I., with General Macpherson and staff, fitted up by the Dockyard.—7 horse stalls, 165 mule stalls, and 470 arm-racks.

The Alleghany, for the 20th B. N. I. from Kurrachee, fitted up by the Dockyard.—7 horse stalls, 84 mule stalls, and 320 arm-racks.

The Kangra, for the 13th Bengal Lancers, fitted up by the Dockyard.—95 horse stalls, 14 mule stalls, 47 pony stalls, and 85 arm-racks.

The Sicily, for the 7th B. N. I., fitted up by the G. I. P. Railway.—4 horse stalls and 55 mule stalls.

The Ethiopia, for the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, fitted up by the G. I. P. Railway.—60 horse stalls, 12 mule stalls, 30 pony stalls, and 55 arm-racks.

The Booldana, for the 13th Bengal Lancers, fitted up by the B. B. & C. I. Railway.—100 horse stalls, 52 mule stalls, 54 pony stalls, and 100 arm-racks.

The Northern, for the 13th Bengal Lancers, fitted up by the Executive Engineer at the Presidency.—95 horse stalls, 16 mule stalls, 47 pony stalls, and 85 arm-racks.

The Inchrona, for the 29th Beloochees from Kurrachee, fitted up by the Municipality.—4 horse stalls, 92 mule stalls, and 313 arm-racks.

The Dryburg Abbey, for 2nd Bengal Cavalry, fitted up by the Port Trust.—66 horse stalls, 30 pony stalls, 14 mule stalls, and 60 arm-racks.

The Armenia, for Cavalry, fitted up by the Executive Engineer at the Presidency.—96 horse stalls, 20 mule stalls, 64 pony stalls, and 100 arm-racks.

The Naples, for the 20th P. N. I. from Kurrachee, fitted up by the B. B. & C. I. Railway.—6 horse stalls, 120 mule stalls, and 287 arm racks.

The Zambesi, store-ship, for Commissariat establishment and followers, fitted up by the Dockyard. —88 mule stalls, 100 arm-racks, and 353 followers.

The Khiva, for 6th Bengal Cavalry, fitted up by the P. and O. Company.—57 horse stalls, 14 mule stalls, 26 pony stalls, and 52 arm-racks.

The Hydaspes, for 6th Bengal Cavalry, fitted up by the Dockyard.—74 horse stalls, 18 mule stalls, 36 pony stalls, and 62 arm-racks.

It will be seen that, of the sixteen vessels above-mentioned, the Dockyard authorities are fitting up the following seven:—The Bundara, the Clan Macdonald, the Merton Hall, the Allyghany, the Kangra, the Zambesi, and the Hydaspes; the G. I. P. Railway, the Sicily and the Ethiopia; the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the Booldana and the Naples; the Executive Engineer at the Presidency, the Northern and the Armenia; the Municipality, the Inchrona; the Port Trust, the Dryburg Abbey; the P. and O. Company, the Khiva.

GENERAL SIR HERBERT MACPHERSON has inspected the large number of mules now in Bombay and ready for embarkation for Egypt. The General, we understand, complimented Colonel C. Hayter, Director of Transports, having brought so many animals in such fair condition to Bombay.

MAJOR W. T. KEAYS, Assistant Commissary General, Sind district, will, we understand, succeed Colonel Van Heythuysen in the Commissariat Department, Bombay. Colonel Van Heythuysen has gone on sick leave for a short time.

UP to yesterday, the vessels engaged to start from Bombay were the following twenty-six:—The Baneoora, Malda, Peshwa, Merton Hall, Sicily, Clan Macdonald, Booldana, Bhundara, Chindwara, Kangra, Ethiopia, Naples, Iris, Dryburg Abbey, Lucinda, Khiva, Zambesi, Hydaspes, Inchrona, Northern, Armenia, Alleghany, Hampshire, Galatea, Chanda, and Kerbella.

THE Alleghany and the Clan Macdonald will in all probability start from the Prince's Dock for Kurrachee to-morrow.

AN order for 1,000 additional mules has been received by the Commissariat authorities, making the total number 4,000 mules.

THE following are the detailed troops that will arrive at the Prince's Dock for embarkation to Egypt:—A portion of the 7th Bengal N. I., consisting of 3 officers, 472 men, 73 followers, and 5 horses, will embark to-morrow (Saturday) morning in the s. s. Merton Hall. Another portion of the same regiment, consisting of 3 officers, 337 men, 38 followers, and 4 horses, will proceed on Sunday in the s. s. Sicily. On the same day, a portion of the 13th Bengal Lancers, consisting of 1 officer, 80 men, and 60 followers, will leave for Egypt in the s. s. Kangra. On Monday, the Bhandara will convey another portion of the Bengal Lancers, consisting of 2 officers, 84 men, 59 followers, and a number of horses and ponies, as well as a company of Sappers and Miners, 3 officers, 123 men, and a numbers of followers and horses. A portion of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, consisting of 3 officers, 78 men, 72 followers, 91 horses, and 47 ponies, will leave here on Tuesday per s. s. Tenasserim.

THE 1st Wing of the 7th Bengal N. I. from Lucknow, consisting of 7 officers and 371 men, arrived at Allahabad on Tuesday morning and left same evening *en route* to Egypt.

THE names of the officers of the 7th Bengal N. I. are:—Colonel H. R. Worseley, commanding, Major G. Logan, second-in-command, Major B. G. Vyvyan, Lieutenant Elderson, officiating Adjutant, Lieutenant Burton, officiating Quartermaster, Lieutenant Vaughan, Lieutenant Whistler, and Surgeon Gimlette.

FOR economical purposes general officer's chargers are reduced from 4 to 2 and other staff officers from 2 to 1.

IF there had been camping space at Aden, the 81st Regiment from Allahabad would have followed the 65th from Morar.

THE Allahabad paper appears to be doing its best to make all connected with the Expedition uncomfortable by imagining horrors. In its latest issue, it expresses a hope that the doctors are prepared for "all the chances of plague and cholera, as well as the certainty of ophthalmia, Nile boils, and Nile diarrhœa."

THE RIVER ACCIDENT AT DEOLALEE.

A correspondent writes: "A sad catastrophe has occurred to two brothers of the Byculla school. On Tuesday last, a number of boys, accompanied by their teachers, proceeded to the river to have a swim, when one of the boys, the eldest Duffy, swam out a good distance and was overcome and could not get back. The younger brother, on seeing the state he was in, heroically swam to his assistance, and, I hear, succeeded in getting hold of him before he sank, when a general shout was heard from the boys both in the water and on shore. But it was soon plainly seen that the younger boy's strength too was failing; and a moment or two after, both the brave lads sank to rise no more. The bodies have not yet been recovered. The two boys were sons of the late Mr. Duffy, of the Municipality."

NATIVES AND EUROPEANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly reproduce, gratis, the following advertisement which I cut from a small Eurasian paper which has a fair circulation in the Madras Presidency?—

> WANTED,
>
> FOR THE HINDU COLLEGE, VIZAGAPATAM,
>
> A Head Master competent to take the F. A. Classes. Salary Rupees 200, gradually rising to Rupees 250, upon the results of the several examinations of the College.
>
> Experienced graduates, who are *either Europeans or East Indians*, and who are either Normal Students, or who have passed the Departmental Test, or the Method Examination, will be preferred.
>
> First Assistant Master, salary Rupees 90, gradually rising to Rupees 125, upon the results of the College and classes under him.
>
> Second Assistant Master, salary Rupees 60, gradually rising to Rupees 80, upon the results of the College and classes under him.
>
> No one need apply who is not a graduate of the University.
>
> *Preference will be given to*:—
>
> 1. Normal Students of experience who have taken Physical Science as their optional subject in the Degree Examination.
> 2. Persons who have passed the Departmental Test, or the Method Examination.
> 3. *Europeans or East-Indians possessing the above qualifications.*
>
> Apply soon with testimonials to
>
> N. VYKUNTANADHAM PANTULU,
> Hony. Secy., Hindu College, Vizagapatam.

Is not this a curious commentary on our policy of always substituting natives for Europeans, that in the Educational Department for which natives are supposed to be specially fitted, and in a Hindu College managed by Hindus and founded for Hindus, they should advertise that "Europeans and Eurasians will be preferred." (See the parts which I have italicised in the advertisement.) There is no danger of a misprint or omission of a "not," for they say it twice over. The present policy of the Government as shown by deliberately shutting the door of the Uncovenanted service to all who are "either Europeans or Eurasians," is not one evidently which the Natives themselves would adopt if left to themselves.

EQUALITY.

THE BISHOP AND THE DIVORCE LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bible says the powers that be are ordained of God, Church and State pull together, such is the teaching of the Church of England by law established. How, then, does our juvenile Bishop presume to authorise the Government paid clergy of this diocese to set the law of the State at defiance. The Divorce Act of 1857 was passed after mature deliberation by much older and wiser heads than Dr. Mylne and Co. The object of the Divorce Act was to improve morality and not to legalise adultery, as the Bishop would have us believe. In its working the Act has conferred great benefits on society at large, and has cured far greater social evils that widely existed before it came into operation. The Act inculcates the true spirit of Christianity, viz., that we should do to others as we should ourselves be done by.

In this era of social progress and increased intelligence much of the Bishop's theological nonsense about marriage has no weight. The more matrimony is regarded as a civil contract between a man and woman for their mutual advantage, and the less it is made a sentimental rite over which the Church reserves to itself an assumed authority nowhere sanctioned in Scripture, the better for all classes of society.—Yours &c.,

August 1. SENIOR.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me to state briefly through your columns my views regarding the pastoral which was read in the Cathedral last Sunday, and also to point out that the public have a complete solution to the logical net in which heretofore so many have been caught?

It seems, then, to me that common-sense declares that the innocent party in any divorce case should be free to re-marry, that in fact the guilty husband or guilty wife when divorced is not only legally, but, according to common-sense, dead with reference to their innocent former partner in matrimony. It is argued, I know, that no exception to this effect can be found in the texts on which the law of the Christian Churches have been based and on which the present pastoral takes its stand. So be it. There may be no clause that distinctly gives the freedom of re-marriage and the right to ecclesiastical sanction to the innocent divorcee. It is rightly denied to the adulterer and adulteress, but a distinct clause was probably left out because common sense unaided supplies it. This, however, would not suit the sacerdotal system—it is not common sense—not the laws of conscience and of man as man that gives power and glory to a church, but a logical and oppressive application of sacred sanctions something mysterious and sacramental. This is what exalts a priesthood, and I would say let it do so. Let the Church have its glory and its Bishops their emoluments, and let them go into monasteries; but let all who value their liberty and their reason eschew the pageantry of ecclesiastical ceremony and rest contented with an authorized marriage before legal authorities—what will they lose? Security? Nay, nay, there is none to lose; nay, esteem of superstitious friends? Very likely, and let us lose it, and let us retaliate by holding those who by misfortune have been obliged to put away their guilty partners. Let us hold them free still to contract honourable marriage rather than live in unwholesome and superstitious grass-widow or widowerhood beneath the shadow of a bishop's ban. We do not allow a Hindu woman to rejoin her dead husband through the flaming gate of suttee even though a Brahmin priesthood curses our rule in consequence, and already the active common sense of many encourages her to boldly re-marry and to smile at ex-communication with the happy smile of true love and

COMMON SENSE.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Being addicted to hero-worship, I was much moved last Sunday when I beheld the Bishop seated in the episcopal chair, with the pastoral crozier held over him, and hurling defiance at "the law of the land." Though I had doubts of the wisdom, I could not help admiring the courage of the prelate.

I sincerely hope that your correspondent "Common Sense" is mistaken when he says that Bishop Mylne, before he assailed the law, and threatened censure and penalties which the law forbids him to inflict, had resorted to the vulgar expedient of asking his legal adviser whether he might take such a liberty without fear of disagreeable consequences.

Ajax defying the lightning is a magnificent spectacle; but his grand attitude would only provoke a smile if one knew that he had previously protected himself by a carefully arranged system of lightning-conductors. General Stannas tells us that it is very easy to win the Victoria Cross: but it would hardly be given to an officer, however heroic might be his bearing, who charged up to a gun which he had previously ascertained to be spiked.—Yours &c.,

HERO-WORSHIP.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To those who closely examine their Bible, and believe in it, there can be no doubt that the Bishop's doctrine is perfectly sound and correct. But I agree with those who consider that the Bishop's conduct is inconsistent. Being appointed by the State and paid by the State, he is wrong in denouncing the laws of the State, while so serving. If he "cannot serve two masters," his plain duty is to resign his position, for conscience sake. It is very doubtful whether he can carry out his threat of withdrawing his licence from a State appointed and paid Chaplain who chooses to think differently and to act in accordance with the laws of the State. The Chaplains are not appointed by the Bishop, and cannot be dismissed by the Bishop, without the sanction of Government. And it is not likely that Government would stultify itself by so punishing a Chaplain who obeyed its own laws. Every earnest Churchman cannot but long for the time when Church and State shall be permanently and effectually divorced, for that the union is an adulterous and unhappy one admits of but little doubt.

ANGLICANUS.

V.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your leading article of 31st July you say "with regard to the unflinching support promised to clergymen who refuse to marry innocent persons, we can only express our surprise that Bishop Mylne should have stooped to so clumsily concealed a bid, or bribe, for the support of such clergymen in the diocese as have not already arrived at his convictions in this matter."

To this your correspondent "Audi Alteram Partem" replied:—"I might show conclusively that the possibility of the Bishop bribing his Clergy in the manner suggested by you could not, by reason of the way in which ecclesiastical patronage is distribted, exist."

May I ask whether it is not the case that the Rev. Mr. Maule forfeited his claim to the post of Archdeacon, in which he had already acted, because, previously to Bishop Mylne's arrival in Bombay, he had officiated at the re-marriage of a Military Officer who had obtained a divorce from his first wife on account of her infidelity? If this was not the cause of Mr. Maule's disappointment, I can only say that the Bombay public has always believed it to have been so.—Yours truly,

LAYMAN.

A MAHOMEDAN VIEW OF THE BISHOP'S PASTORAL.

TO THE EDITOR SAHEB, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see there is big fight between the *saheb logue* and their *bara padre saheb*, or *lard padre* as we calls him, for prohibiting remarriage of persons made divorce for adultery. As a Mahomedan I make plenty sympathy with *saheb logue* for this big *zulum* your mulla (I mean *padre saheb*) has made. Because I marry when I like and divorce my wife when I don't like her: then I can remarry again and so can missés, although either of us made adultery during marriage. Because God tells marriage very good thing, and if devil cheats man or woman to do bad thing and afterwards he or she make *toba* (repentance) God forgive. Then if *saheb* or *mem saheb* do bad thing and afterwards make *toba*, why prevent them? And why *padre saheb* refuse God's wish? This not proper. If *padre saheb* make obstinate, then can't all *mem saheb* and *saheb logue* tell Sarkar to make Mahomedan law. If do this, then *padre saheb* will have no power to make such bad rule. Then very good. We, Mahomedans, very happy and free people this way. And if *mem saheb* know that husband can divorce any time then she make proper obey and good conduct; but now if saheb make *gurbar*, then *mem saheb* tell *chooprao*. Also if *saheb logue* and *mem saheb* know that after divorce they can remarry, then they make no connive at adultery. In this way I make swear Mahomedan family much happy than *saheb logue*. Please, Editor Saheb, ask Sarkar make Mahomedan rule for you. A great friend of *saheb logue* and like to see them happy.

Please excuse my bad English. My master, a Brahman, make no matriculation.

Bombay, August 2. MAHOMEDAN.

[The above letter is authenticated.]

LADY NURSES FOR EGYPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If "A Young Lady" will take friendly advice, she will at once abandon her project of going to Egypt even though it may be made feasible.

However philanthropic, single-eyed, and pure her object may be, the world, especially a certain class in it, will give her credit for nothing short of a double entendre which should be avoided in these days (by true women) when unhappily the tendency of women is to court men instead of the old fashioned *vice versa*.

Many novels in which the heroine sets out to the seat of war with the laudable intent of tending the sick and wounded and winds up by marrying the most interesting of her patients, either truly or untruly as the case may be, give the world a sort of postulate, to use a grand word, on which to ground their inuendoes, and which after the manner of its kind it is not slow to take up, and very naturally. If the authorities require aid, let them apply for the Sisters of Mercy under the governance of the Church of England. They have taken vows of celibacy, and in going can incur no possible odium. There are also matrons strong and active, though well on in years, accomplished in the art of nursing, who would gladly join the staff for a small remuneration, were one organized; but for one untrained, whoever and whatever she is, would be sheer madness, instead of a help. She would be an incumbrance. I should advise 'A Young Lady,' if she is really anxious for work, to employ her energies locally where there is such vast scope and opportunity and so few to do the work, and where there would be greater possibility of her providing things honest in the sight of all men, aswe are commanded.

Bombay, August 2. HERMES.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, AUG. 2.—The barometer continues rising in Rajputana, Bombay, Western India generally, and throughout the peninsula. The rise is greatest in Orissa owing to the westward advance of the barometric minimum noticed in previous bulletins. The reports are too defective to shew its present position, but it is probably between Nagpore and Benares, whence the lowest pressures are reported. The skies are much clearer in nearly all parts of Northern India, and especially in the Punjab and North-West Provinces. There has been less rain in these provinces except at Lahore, where another heavy fall is reported. The wind is stronger at Bombay and Surat, it has fallen somewhat at Bellary and Secunderabad. Rain to-day:—Lahore nearly 3 inches; Mangalore over 2 inches; Indore, Mercara, Cochin and Akyab 1 inch and over; Benares, Calcutta, Khandwa, Ajmere, Kurrachee, Rangoon ½ inch and upwards. Previously, Hyderabad (Sind) had 2 inches; Muttra, Rae Bareilly, Fyzabad, Gopalpore and Calicut 1 inch and over.

Gwalior.—A correspondent writes from Morar, July 29:—Heavy rain continually poured down today for two hours. It commenced at 1 p. m., and ceased at 3 p. m. Several of the kutcha and pucca buildings have tumbled down, but fortunately no lives have been lost. The *nuddies* and *nullahs*, which flow throughout the city, were overflooded. A break in the rains is eagerly expected, otherwise the crops will suffer considerably.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

August.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	55 10	64 89	62 64	64 29
2 Wednesday	0 5	.....	.....	.....
3 Thursday	......	0 5	0 5	0 4
Total	55 15	64 94	62 69	64 33
Corresponding date last year	45 82	51 88	49 67	55 91

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Return of rainfall at the following stations for the week ending Saturday, the 29th July:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Panjoo	47 66	Ahmedabad	33 3
Vaitarni	57 66	Viramgaum	20 99
Palghud	70 61	Wadwan	14 8
Golwad	69 43	Kharagora	15 58
Bulsar	60 7	Pali	32 89
Surat	31 35	Dubhoee	35 8
Broach	30 94	Mhye	28 39
Baroda	28 99	Godra	38 44
Memodabad	26 26		

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

(Wednesday 3rd August, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·695	84·5	WSW	13	0·07
Surat	·700	83·6	S	5	0·08
Bombay	·757	82·4	WSW	15	0·10
Ratnagiri	·787	82·3	WSW Fresh		0·46
Karwar	·814	81·0	SW Light.		0·01
Mangalore	·867	78·4	SW	2	0·52
Calicut	·899	75·6	clam	4	0·20
Cochin	·914	78·0	SW	2	1·66
Masulipatam	·700	87·8	SW		0·00
Madras	·758	89·8	W	12	0·03
Negapatam	·811	87·4	SW	5	0·00

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following are the Bombay Presidency District Season Reports, for the week ended on the 2nd August:—

Karachi.—No rain. Fever in 5 talukas. 1 case small pox, Tatta Taluka. River on 31st 18 feet 11 inches against 15 feet 7 inches last year. Much damage to crops by floods. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Karachi 23, 36 and 32; Kotri 30, 32 and 44; Tatta 24, 36 and 40; and Mirpur Batoro 22, 44 and 40 respectively.

Shikarpur.—River 17 feet 3 inches against 12 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Sukkur is threatened by over-flow of the river. Rain in 8 talukas. Floods in Labdarya, Mehar, Tigar, and Kakkar Talukas. Hill torrents in Kambar Taluka. Kharif operations continue. Public health good. Small-pox in Kambar Taluka. Rice, wheat, and jowari in Shikarpur 25, 28 and 58; Sukkur 26, 30 and 60; Larkhana 24, 30 and 50 pounds per rupee respectivley.

Hyderabad.—River in flood. Rain in 7 talukas. Average fall 1·31. In Hyderabad 1·96. Fever in Mirpur Taluka. Small-pox in Kandiaro Taluka. Wheat 25, jowari 45, bajri 40, rice red 31½, and rice white 22 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Erontier.—Farly Kharif crops healthy; sowings continue: public health good; weather hot; rain Kashmor 4·07.

Ahmedabad.—Sowing continues. Ternspiantation of rice commenced in some talukas in Ahmedabad City. Three cholera cases, all fatal. Total rain 25·84. Wheat 27 and bajri 30 pounds. Panch Mahals.—Rain 1·92, total 40·94; later sowing of bajri and pulse commenced. Public health good. Wheat 29 pounds, bajri 33 and maize 56.

Kaira.—Slight rain everywhere; at Kaira 52 cents; total 30·99. Fever in 2 talukas. Cholera at Kapadwanj 8 cases, 3 fatal. Wheat 31, rice 30 and bajri 32 pounds.

Broach.—No rain. Fine weather with passing clouds. Cotton being re-sown in places where damaged by late heavy rains; other crops healthy. Jowari 30, bajri 29 and rice 27 pounds. Public health good.

Surat.—Rain 27 cents, total 31·70; break continues; young crops generally healthy. Jowari 44½ pounds and nagli 51.

Khandesh.—Slight rain. Weather cloudy. Young crops thriving. Sowing still in progress. Health good. Bajri 43 pounds.

Nasik.—Rain, Igatpuri, 5·93; Peint, 2·80; Nandgaon, 1·50; showers, elsewhere; all crops doing well. Locusts in Nandgaon. Few cholera cases in Nasik and Nandgaon, Wheat 24, bajri 36 and rice 25.

Colaba (Bombay.)—Rain every day except on 29th, total of week 1·70; total to date 55·10, being 8·79 above average. Abnormal temperature fell from 1° warm on 26th to 2° cool on 27th, rose to 2° warm on 29th and again fell to 1° cool on 31st, at which it remained on the 1st. Vapour in air normal. Wind normal from 26th to 28th, afterwards there were abnormal winds from north-east.

Thana.—Rain 1·62, inches. Transplantations almost completed. Second sort rice 27 pounds. Cholera in Salsette and Karjat, cases 18, deaths 15. Slight fever in 5 talukas.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 31st ultimo). Rain at Alibag 1·24, total 65·45. Small-pox in a few villages of the Alibag Taluka. Small-pox and fever in Pen; cattle-disease in Mangaon and Mahad Talukas. Transplantation almost finished. Rice, second sort, 28 pounds 25 tolas, and Tur Dal, second sort, 22 pounds and 32 tolas per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 2·14, total 78·52. Transplantation completed, plants thriving. Fever in 3 and cattle-disease in 7 talukas. Prices unchanged.

Poona.—Break in weather continues except in Maval Taluka; more rain wanted in Indapur and Bhimthadi. Young crops thriving. Two fatal cholera cases in Bhimthadi. Bajri 45½ and jowari 57 pounds. In Poona bajri 36⅞ and jowari 47⅞.

Ahmednagar.—Rain 83 cents. in Shevgaon, 54 in Nevasa, 41 in Akola, and very slight in Nagar, Parner, Jamkhed, and Sangamner, none in the rest. Sowing of Kharif completed in Parner, Shrigonda, and Karjat, and in progress in 7 talukas. Cattle-disease in Nagar and Shevgaon. Cholera in Nagar, 1 case, fatal; Parner, 16 cases, 4 fatal; Shrigonda, 16 cases, 8 fatal. Bajri maximum 60, Jamkhed; minimum 48, Kopargaon; jowari maximum 96, Jamkhed; minimum 54, Kopargaon. Total average rain-fall 11·09

Sholapur.—Rain 14 cents.; total 17·06. Cholera as before, cases 148, deaths 59. Bajri pounds 56, tolas 38, and jowari pounds 77.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 1·44; tola 44·25. Rain-fall in talukas general; maximum, Patan, 4·90; minimum, Man, 5 cents. Break in weather. Young crops thriving. Slight cattle-disease in 3 talukas. Cholera in 8 talukas, cases 128, deaths 59. Bajri 46-21 and jowari 58-26.

Kaladgi.—Rain maximum, Bijapur, 49 cents.; minimum, Sindgi, 29 cents. Scanty at Badami, Muddebihal, none at Indi. Sowing progressing. Young crops goods. Slight Cholera in Indi, Sindgi, and Bijapur. Jowari 90 and bajri 72 pounds.

Belgaum.—A little or no rain throughout the district. Crops doing well. Cholera, 5 deaths in Athni Taluka out of 11 cases. Jowari 66 and bajri 62 pounds.

Dharwar.—Rain at all stations except Navalgund, Nargund, Gadag and Ron; maximum Hangal 1·40, minimum 42 cents. Owing to break in weather sowing of jowari, &c., resumed. Young crops except where damaged by excessive rain promising. Slight foot-and-mouth disease among cattle in Bankapur, Hangal, and Ron Talukas. Scarcity of drinking water in villages of Nargun Petha. Prices stationary.

Kanara.—Rain, Karwar, 3·95; total 76·72; Kumta, 5·62; Sirsi, 8·07; Haliyal, 1·62. Transplanting in rice fields completed. All plants healthy except in low hands. Sugarcane thriving. General health good. Cattle-disease subsiding. Rice common, Karwar, 11; district average 14½ seers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Weather fine. No rain. Crops thriving. Health good. Bajri 26 and jowari 30 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Rain 5 cents., total 14·71. Cotton being re-sown where damaged. Crops already growing healthy. Cholera at Civil Station 1; Wankaner, cases 101, deaths 47; Wadwan, cases 12, deaths 6. Bajri 27 and jowari 32.

Baroda.—Rain 37 cents., total 29·41. Cholera abating at Manekwara, but has appeared at Amreli. Bajri 29, rice common 23 pounds.

General Remarks. Sowing mostly completed. Transplantation in progress. Partial break in some districts. Young crops doing well. Fever and cattle-disease in a few districts. Cholera in Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, and parts of Kathiawar.

THE BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

THE following is an additional list of cases relieved by the Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Military Relief Fund:—

Amount previously disbursed up to 26th July 1882	Rs. 1,47,348 14 0
Amount remitted to 9 European widows and 24 European children of the 66th Regiment through Captain James Gildea, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer Afghan War Relief Fund, England	7,878 0 0
Amount remitted to 3 European children of the 66th Regiment through the Superioress, Poona Convent	798 0 0
Amount remitted to 1 European child of the 66th Regiment through the Secretary, Kurrachee Convent	266 0 0
Amount remitted to 3 European children of the 66th Regiment through the Secretary, St. Mary's Institution, Bombay	798 0 0
Amount remitted to 1 Native widow, through the Commanding Officer of the Bombay 4th Rifles, Ahmednagar.	100 0 0
Amount remitted to 51 Widows Native, 16 Children native, and 2 widows of camp followers through the Commanding Officer 1st Grenadiers N.I., Mhow	1,842 0 0
Amount remitted to 6 children native of the 1st Grenadiers N. I. through the Secretary, Roman Catholic Institution, Agra	528 0 0
Amount remitted to 11 widows native and 30 children native through the Commanding Officer 24th Regiment N. I., Camp Kuch	3,608 0 0
Amount remitted to 2 widows European, 6 children European, 14 disabled European through the Commanding Officer 2-7th Royal Fusiliers, Bellary.	4,128 0 0
Amount remitted to 4 widows, 4 children, 1 disabled Camp follower through the Commanding Offices, 2-7th Royal Fusiliers, Bellary	314 0 0
Amount remitted to 54 widows, 59 children, 1 disabled camp-follower through the Commissary-General, Bombay	2,069 0 0
Total	Rs. 1,72,677 14 0

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Hony. Secys., Bombay Military Relief Fund.
Hony. Secys.' Office, Bombay, Aug. 4, 1882.

FEELING IN BARODA AT THE EX-GAEKWAR'S DEATH.

THE news of Malharrao's death cast a gloom over Baroda. Ranee Jamnabai and the present Gaekwar were also much grieved. It is said that Malharrao, with all his maladministration, had a happy knack of circulating the State money to advantage. He lent it at interest to sowcars of good repute. After his deposition the State treasures were all invested in Government loans, which caused a tightness in the money market.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

LOSS OF THIRTY LIVES.

ON the 17th of last month a boat with about fifty passengers was proceeding from the banks of a river near the village of Moogol, Dharwar districts, when owing to heavy floods she came in collision with the trunk of a tree and capsized. Thirty of the men were drowned. One of them was a post-office man. The dâk was saved.—*Samachar.*

A MURDER CASE AT RAJKOTE.

ONE Wala Jaga, part proprietor of Taluqua Babra, and his three servants were committed to take their trial at the Kathywar Sessions by the magistrate of Songur on a charge of murder. The charge against the landholder was that he had murdered one of his servants, and, having concealed the dead body somewhere in the village, sent his servants, the three accused, to another village, about forty miles distant, and obtained a false letter from the Patel of the latter place purporting to certify that the deceased person had been there to purchase cows and had died of fever. At a later stage of the enquiry the village patel turned queen's evidence. The case was tried by Mr. Candy, Session Judge. The prisoners were defended by Messrs. Wadia and Pandit, barristers. After a careful enquiry all the accused were proved not guilty and discharged. —*Samachar.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 2ND AUGUST, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·653
Temperature of the Air	80·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·852
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	84·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	76·3
General Direction of Wind*	WSW. W, WNW, W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	376
Fall of Rain*	0·05
Total fall during month	0·51
" " " year	55·15
Additional fall of rain up to 10-30 a.m. of 3rd	0·10

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 29th July 1882.

Open, 460¾ miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	52,838 0 0
Merchandise	65,186 0 0
Telegraph	540 0 0
Other Receipts	1,000 0 0
Total Rs.	1,19,564 0 0

Corresponding week in July 1881.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	43,509 0 0
Merchandise	33,545 0 0
Telegraph	339 0 0
Other Receipts	100 0 0
Total Rs.	77,493 0 0
Increase	42,071 0 0

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The facility with which this Oil is digested is one of its peculiar characteristics. Dr. Edgar Sheppard, Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College, writes:—"Dr. Sheppard has made extensive use of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil and has great pleasure in testifying to its superiority over every other preparation to be met with in this country. It has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77 Strand, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Cambodia (s), from Cardiff; Inchmornish (s), Calcutta; Aglaja (s), Singapore; Norfolk (s), Newport; Principia (s), Pendith; Cureem Aragon (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pachamba (s), for Persian Gulf; Wave Queen, London; Sierra Estrella, Rangoon; Werneth Hall (s), Liverpool; Coconada (s), Calcutta, &c.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting):—

March	We'll never go back no more	Miller.
Overture	Barber of Seville	Rossini.
Valse	Happy Thoughts	Prout.
Selection	Genevieve de Brabant	Offenbach.
Valse	Brise des Nuits	Godfrey.
Mazurka	La Lolie Potineuse	Mannen.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Bokhara entered and the s. s. Werneth Hall left the Dock yesterday.

A SEAMAN DESERTER.—Constable Yeandel arrested on Wednesday a seaman named N. Kilson, a deserter from the British ship Sierra Estrella, and placed him on board that vessel. The police officer received the usual reward of Rs. 10.

THEFT OF A WATCH AND CHAIN.—Ramrao Shamrao was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a silver watch and gold chain, valued Rs. 30, the property of Hurryshunker Bhasker. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN APPLICATION FOR PROBATE.—An application has been made to the High Court by Messrs. Dhanjeebhoy and Hormusjee Eduljee Allbless, the brothers of the late Dadabhoy Eduljee Allbless, who contributed Rs. 17,000 out of his own fund for charity. The property left by the deceased is valued at Rs. 4,00 000.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Gunghee Balnac, an old Hindoo beggar, while going along Syed Abdool Rahmon-street, was knocked down by a tram-car, sustaining a fracture of the right thigh and one of her ribs. She was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital and is under treatment.

ACCIDENT.—E. G. Birch, foreman sawyer in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, on Wednesday last, while on board the steamship Booldana at the Prince's Dock, accidentally fell into the hold of that vessel and was somewhat seriously injured. He was removed to his own residence at Parell.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—John Dunn, Neil Stewart, Peter John, and Francis Marsons, seamen of the steamship Alleghany, were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen. They were each sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on the body of Wittoo Suntoo, a day labourer on board the s.s. Booldana, who died from the effects of injuries he sustained to his spine on the 15th ultimo by an accidental fall from the main deck into the hold of that vessel. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Bhagoo Balloo, a hack buggy driver, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of driving his vehicle on the 16th ultimo, at Mazagon Dockyard Road, in a rash and negligent manner and thereby causing injury to Ismail Abdoola. He was fined Rs. 25, and Rs. 15 of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the injured man as compensation.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Andrew Burthole, a fitter, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in his possession a spirit level, valued Rs. 5, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to render a satisfactory account how he became possessed of the same. He was fined Rs. 25, or in default to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Bhimee, woman, and [illegible] Moroo, two noted characters, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. Prisoner No. 1 of having in her possession a fowl, valued 12 annas, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained and failing to account satisfactorily how she became possessed of it, and prisoner No. 2 of dishonestly receiving the property knowing it to have been stolen. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and prisoner No. 2 to three months' similar imprisonment.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at New Bengalpoora on the body of Khan Mahomed Babool, aged seven years. Deceased had accidentally fallen from a window from the third-storey of a house at that locality to the stone pavement below, a height of about thirty-five or forty feet, and died from the effects of the injuries he sustained. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 24th July was Rs. 48,54,530. In addition silver received during the week, Rs. 17,532. New coin paid during the week, Rs. 48,72,062. New coin paid during the week, Rs. 14,54,880. Standard silver issued for medals, Rs. 17. The balance left was Rs. 34,17,165. There was in addition silver bullion worth Rs. 22,40,150, belonging to private individuals in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended Tuesday, 1st Aug., was 415, being 26 more than in the previous week, 62 less than the week ending 2nd Aug., 1881, and 75 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 257 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 25·62. There were 62 deaths from remittent fever, being 14 less than the previous week, and 30 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 73, 28, and 14 respectively, compared with 68, 35, and 21 last year.

THE ABKAREE ACT.—We understand that a monster petition to the V[illegible] is being prepared in Bombay, Broach, Dha[illegible] other places, against the Abkaree Act.—[illegible]

LECTURES AT POONA BY THE REV. LUKE RIVINGTON.—We understand that the course of lectures to be delivered by the Rev. Luke Rivington at the Town Hall, Heera Bagh, begins on Saturday next, and that the rev. gentleman wishes them to be regarded as an occasion for making the acquaintance of native gentlemen, and that therefore ladies and Europeans are not expected.—*Deccan Herald.*

DISCHARGED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Rama Hari, revenue and police patel of Jalsar, in the Mahim Taluka of the Thana Collectorate, who was sentenced by the second-class magistrate of Mahim on the 27th May, 1881, to three months' rigorous imprisonment for having cut down trees in a Government forest, is declared ineligible for employment in the Government service in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

THE SARVAJANIK SABHA AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.—As stated by us a few issues back, the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha sanctioned an expenditure of Rs.1,500 for the purpose of sending agents to different districts to analyse the policy of the powers that be regarding local self-government. The names of the agents with the districts they are told off for, here follow:—Mr. Gungadhur Ramkrisna Kirane, L. C.E., Sattara zillah; Mr. Kashinath Trimbuk Khare, Sholapoor and Kaladgi zillahs; Mr. Wassodeo Luxuman Athale, Ahmednagar zillah; Mr. Ramchandra Narayen Karkare, Nassick zillah; Mr. Kassinath Khare, Khandeish zillah; Mr. Krishnarao Bappoo Mande, Tanna zillah. Mr. Babajee Krishna Gokhale proceeded to Sholapur, and convening a meeting there, fully explained to the inhabitants the gist of the Resolution. Mr. Gokhale has it in contemplation to proceed shortly to Ahmednagar, Nasick and Tanna for the same purpose.—*Deccan Herald.*

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 22nd July, 1882, was 45,683 maunds, and in money Rs. 26,053. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1881 are as follows:—

	Week ending 22nd July, 1882.	Week ending 23rd July, 1881.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON—Weight Mds.	2,378	1,736	642	..
Amount Rs.	1,344	1,021	323	..
GRAIN—Weight Mds.	35,117	19,733	15,384	..
Amount Rs.	11,288	5,535	5,753	..
JAGREE—Weight Mds.	69	459	..	390
Amount Rs.	6	176	..	170
OPIUM—Weight Mds.	..	10	..	10
Amount Rs.	..	23	..	23
P. GOODS AND TWIST—Weight Mds.	9,311	3,734	5,577	..
Amount Rs.	7,531	2,974	4,557	..
SALT—Weight Mds.	4,085	9,167	..	5,082
Amount Rs.	681	901	..	220
SEEDS—Weight Mds.	3,487	1,919	1,568	..
Amount Rs.	1,358	653	705	..
SUGAR—Weight Mds.	891	1,014	..	123
Amount Rs.	385	495	..	110
RY. MATERIALS—Weight Mds.	4,540	2,834	1,706	..
Amount Rs	4,657	2,298	2,359	..
COAL—Weight Mds.	5,390	300	5,090	..
Amount Rs.	1,629	24	1,605	..
METAL—Weight Mds.	4,793	2,297	2,496	..
Amount Rs.	3,468	1,557	1,911	..
GENERAL GOODS—Weight Mds.	43,062	24,237	18,825	..
Amount Rs.	18,168	8,805	9,363	..
TOTAL—Weight Mds.	1,13,123	67,440	45,683	..
Amount Rs.	50,515	24,462	26,053	..

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in [illegible] rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of [illegible] teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle [illegible] WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve [illegible] sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless [illegible] sant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep [illegible] ing the child from pain, and the little cherub [illegible] bright as a button." It soothes the child, [illegible] gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regula[illegible] and is the best known remedy for dysentery [illegible] whether arising from teething or ot[illegible] Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by [illegible] everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. [illegible] Anglo-American Drug Company, L[illegible] road, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOU

Interest is allowed on Current De cent. per annum on the daily bal no Interest will be allowed o

The Bank recei to be obtained o

[redacted]

BANK
D CHINA.
D STREET, LONDON, E.C.
DON BANKERS.
D. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED

ent rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
„ SCOTLAND, | „ PARIS.
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H. W. JONES,
Bombay, 8th December, 1880. Agent.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,
WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to
The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
[redacted]ARNESS-MAKERS,
MEADOW STREET,
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Supplying
prices. No Orde
Remittance.

SCOTT & C
VETERINARY SURG
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTI
Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 p month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS [illegible] FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER [illegible] YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely [illegible] carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
and a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON.
With rivet holes drilled by special system.
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,800 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established [THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam Surrey, S., 4th March 1875.

"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured [illegible] obstinate sore on the body. After taking two bottles I [illegible] me much better, and continued it up to the tenth bot[illegible] when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm [illegible] aled. I consider it a most valuable medicine. [illegible] are at liberty to use this letter in any way you [illegible] per, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours
"THOMAS WATTS."

[illegible] es 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six [illegible] ty, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a perma[illegible] majority of long standing cases, by [illegible] and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS [illegible] ld.

Sole Proprietors,
[illegible] AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
[illegible] COMPANY,
[illegible] ENGLAND.
[illegible] LOOD MIXTURE."

NOTICES.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON T strengthens the nervous and muscula proves digestion, animates the spirits, re For debilitated health from the effec tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QU rouses and the blood, pr sion, fort neura

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no and in India pt ready for ondition. Sold by

nd PODOPHYLLIN—Pre J. Pepper, London. This Fluid com cted rom medicinal roots, is now used in pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, ess, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, ch are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine, Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY LOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDER'S, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London. Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

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J. J CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

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the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

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THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any e Native Languages.

ntages which Railway Stations present bringing intimations of all kinds e been demonstrated in Eng which is made by Adver and small, along every

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be also Looking to Native Railway of Western India, Na seeing that they have the in their own language, would of their announcements at Railw infallible means of extending their busi

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVIN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

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Khadawali
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Munmar
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Galna
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Mussawud
Sisowlee
ulgaum
Bhadli
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Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
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Bagra
Semri
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Paparia (for Pachmari)
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Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
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Nagpoor
Hula Gate
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Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
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Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
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Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
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Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
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Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
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Wurdah†
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Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
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Packney ‡
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Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
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Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur
oisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*¶
Amrolee
on
Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallej
Miagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor
Thasra
Pali
Barehavi
Nariad
Mehmoodabad
Barairee
Ahmedabad†
Saburmuttee
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
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* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments
¶¶ 30 minutes for Dinner ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner

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5, MEADOW-STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A SELECT PARCEL OF
THE CELEBRATED
JAVA CIGARS,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION,

[redacted] ossessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, accompanying FLAVOR and BOUQUET, they will recommend es, at this season particularly, to smokers desirous of a mild, free, ant Cigar.

		Per 1000.	Per box of 100.
DE JAVA, "COQUETTAS"	...Rs.	30	Rs. 3 8
Do. "TRABUCOS"	... „	35	„ 4 0
Do. "ROYALS"	... „	40	„ 4 8

Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
THE WINE MERCHANTS *PER SE* OF INDIA AND CHINA.

OUR BUSINESS was founded in Europe in 1815, in India in 1842. Every description of WINES and SPIRITS suitable for India, and at all prices, may be obtained on the BEST TERMS from us as *original* Importers, and detailed lists of them will be sent on application to our houses at

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, OR LAHORE.

OUR AGENTS ARE TO BE FOUND AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL STATIONS IN INDIA.

SPECIALITIES.
"ROYAL CHARTER" CHAMPAGNE.
CARLTON WHISKY.
GLENLIVET WHISKY. N. B.—THE ONLY *GENUINE* "GLENLIVET."
BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE. } THE BULL-DOG BOTTLING.
GUINNESS STOUT. }
OUR OWN CLARETS, HOCKS, SHERRIES, PORTS, &c.
AYALA'S CHAMPAGNE.
D. W. D. (IRISH) WHISKY.
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HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.
NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,
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ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE New Combination Breakfast Frame, with Egg Cups a Mustard, Pepper, Salt, &c., complete.
SUITABLE FO

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Daulto
Mounts, from

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With Electro-
able for Wedding Presents, &c.

SALAD BOW VERS,
Rs. 100.
TANKARDS AND GOBLETS,
Rs. 63, 53, 35, 24.

PUNCH BOWLS
Rs. 80.
BISCUIT BOXES,
Rs. 42 and 29.

CRUET STANDS AND BREAKFAST CRUETS,
Rs. 66, 46, 35, 24.
BUTTER DISHES AND SARDINE BOXES,
Rs. 37, 22 and 20.

PICKLE FRAMES,
Rs. 38.
[redacted] CELLARS,
of 4 or 6,
33, 44.
ER MOUNTS,
0 and 135.
ON STAND,
One or three.
measure for wine or spirits.

MARMALADE DISHES,
Rs. 26 and 20.
LOVING CUPS,
Three handles,
Rs. 57.
TOAST RACKS,
Rs. 20.
INKSTANDS,
Rs. 53.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS,
ENGRAVERS,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

STERLING SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

In open crystal face case	..Rs. 40 and 50
In hunting „	.. „ 45 and 60
„ ½ „ „	.. „ 50 and 60

THE above mentioned watches, the manufacture of which receives the most careful attention by our home firm, are uncontradictedly far above the average quality of watches sold in India at the same rates, and can be confidently recommended to all those in need of a neat, really good, and reliable time-keeper.

Guarantee 3 years. Price cash. No discount.
POSTAGE AND PACKING FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	
Silks Black	...from 2 4	per yard.
Ditto Colored	... „ 2 11	„
Satins all shades ...	... „ 1 9	„
Velvets	... „ 2 0	„
Velveteens colored ...	... „ 1 8	„
Ditto Black... ...	... „ 1 8	„
Sateens all Shades ...	... „ 0 8	„
Grenadines	... „ 0 5	„
Alpacas	... „ 0 6	„
Serges Blue	... „ 1 2	„
Muslins white and fancy,	... „ 0 4½	„
Lawns	.. „ 2½	„
Merinos all Shades ...	... „ 1 6	„
„ Black ...	... „ 0 13½	„
Pompadours, fast colours	... „ 0 5	„
Batistes all shades ...	... „ 0 6	„
Nets all colors	... „ 0 6	„
Frillings	... „ 0 1¼	„
Cash's Frillings all widths ...		
Fringes Black Silk ...	... „ 0 14	„

	Rs. a.	
Dresses Ready made ...	...from 3 8	each.
Ditto Ball	... „ 9 0	„
Underlinen in Great Varieties.		
Flowers Ditto ..		
Feathers Ditto ...		
Fans Ditto ...		
Ribbons in all shades and widths		
Handkerchiefs... ...	...from 1 8	dozen.
Gloves Kid white and colored... „	1 4	per pair.
„ „ Black and colored „	1 8	„
„ Silk Black ... ... „	0 15	„
„ „ Colored 2 Buttons... „	1 6	„
„ „ „ 3 Buttons... „	1 12	„
Lace and Silk Neckties 3 for... „	0 8	„
Linen Collars all shapes	...from 2 12	dozen.
Linen Cuffs ... ... „	4 2	„
Hats and Bonnets Trimmed ... „	5 8	each.
Ditto untrimmed ... ... „	0 12	„
Hats Riding ... ... „	5 12	each.
Hoisery in all qualities and prices.		

And other requisites too numerous to mention.

PATTERNS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

N. B.—Compare our qualities and Prices and you will see that the only Establishment where you can procure all requisities at Europe Prices is the

POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST-STREET, POONA.
(now open.)

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

STANDARD POLICIES.

LAST year the amount of New Assurances effected by the Standard Life Office was upwards of £1,400,000 sums assured, and is believed to be the largest business transacted during the year by any office in the United Kingdom. This result is no doubt to be attributed in a great measure to the freedom from restrictions which marks the STANDARD POLICY, and to the name the Company has acquired for sound and liberal management.

DETAILS of the Investments (Five and three quarter million Pounds Sterling) and every information may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Life Office, Bombay, June 1882.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to announce the arrival of our NEW SEASON'S GOODS for the above Department which, having been carefully selected in the best markets, we now offer for inspection. The stock comprises all the newest makes in Blue and Black, Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings West of England Broad-cloths, Angola Trouserings (specially adapted for India), Ulster-cloths, Bedford-cords, Whip-cords, and every material for Riding and Shikar.

Checked, Striped and Plain Suitings.
Grey and Drab Homespun do.
The New Diagonal Tweed do.
Drab Kersey, for Riding Breeches.
White Cassimere for Racing do.
Cricketing and Boating Flannels.
Gymkhana Flannels.

MILITARY, NAVAL AND POLITICAL UNIFORMS, &c.

LADIES' ULSTERS AND RIDING HABITS.

We guarantee fit and style in any orders entrusted to us equal to that of the best London Establishments, and as we receive consignments of goods every mail, we are in a position to submit all the latest novelties, in style and material, for our Customers' approval. Patterns and instructions for self-measurement sent, post-free, on application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

NOTICES.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
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y escape well fortified with nished frame."—See article Gazette.
ade simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled:—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afteroon use.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors

Sole Proprietors,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT, MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is wel-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in Eng- and by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTIC

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tioned ombay Gazette Steam sold at the Custom House and at e Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs. a. p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. (Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)		
Large	5	2 6 0
Small	3	1 3 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	3	1 1 0
Medium	2	0 13 0
Small	1½	0 10 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods.)........................	3	1 4 0
(Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
IMPORT ENTRY.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 5 0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 5 0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
IXPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	4	1 12 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK BILLS.................. (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1 12 0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES ...	4	1 12 0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	2	0 12 0
Small	1	0 5 0
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT...	2	0 13 0
SAND PASS	1	0 8 0
PORT-CLEARANCE	1½	0 10 0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.	2	0 10 0
IMPORT ENTRY—GUNPOWDER.	1	0 8 0
BONDED WAREHOUSE PASS ...	2	0 10 0
PRINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT ...	1	0 8 0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
REFUND OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY CLAIM	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY RECEIPT	1	0 8 0
TOWN DUTY BILL	3	1 3 0
WHARFAGE BILL	3	1 0 0

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Re-numbering of Oxford-street, London.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S NUMBER IS NOW 444.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
BOOTS.
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s.	Finest quality we can produce 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d
Very superior	21s. 0d
Finest possible quality..................................	25s. 0d
Satin, Kid, and Patent Louise Evening Shoes........	10s. 6d
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 0d
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM,
Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT.
444, Oxford-street, London W.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1831.
HEAD OFFICE,
1, King William-street, London, E.C.

INSURANCES effected for WHOLE TERM OF LIFE OR SHORT PERIODS, with or without participation in Profits, and on the LIMITED PAYMENT SYSTEM.

Participating Policies which have been six years in force receive a LIBERAL BONUS, equal for the past 18 years to a reduction of 50 PER CENT. on the premium.

For particulars of rates and proposal papers, apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents & Secretaries.
Bombay, Feb. 1, 1882.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 34, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.
CAPITAL AND OTHER FUNDS £282,679 ON 31ST DEC. 1881.

THE direction of the Assurance Funds and of the Company is as follows, viz:—

TRUSTEES OF THE GUARANTEE FUND.

The Right Hon'ble Sir Richard Couch, late Chief Justice of Bengal.

Wm. Macandrew, Esq., J. P., Westwood House, Colchester.

The amount to credit of this Fund in 4½ per cent. Government of India Promissory Notes is Rs. 5,57,300, and may be drawn upon by the Indian Board in the event of the local Indian Life Funds being insufficient to meet claims. This Guarantee has been formed out of Capital, and is a Trust Gift by the Shareholders to the Policy-holders.

TRUSTEES OF THE INDIAN LIFE FUNDS.

The Official Trustees of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, in whose names eighty per cent. of the Gross Premiums received, and all interest thereon, is invested in Government Securities to meet claims.

The net premiums being invested in Government Funds, in Trust, with Officers who are responsible to Government and whose accounts are under Government audit, the Positive is to all intents and purposes a State Life Office.

The Deed of Trust for Indian Policy-holders (copies of which can be had) is dated the 15th January, 1873, and has been executed by the Company and the Official Trustees It is to the following effect, namely—That Eighty per cent. of the premiums paid to the Company by assurers upon policies issued, or to be issued, shall from time to time be invested in the name of the Official Trustee, in Promissory Notes of the Government of India, and that such investments shall be kept separate and distinct from the other capital property and funds of the Company, and shall form and be called "The Positive Government Security Life Assurance Fund," and that such fund shall not be applicable to the expenses or general purposes of the Company, but shall BE HELD, and dealt with by the said Trustee solely in accordance with the terms and provisions of the Trust. That the Official Trustee shall stand possessed of, and interested in, the said Trust stocks and funds and OF ALL DIVIDENDS THEREON, to the intent that the same and every part thereof shall be held by him and applied from time to time for the purposes of the Trust, which ARE THE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

A declaration appears on all Policies and Positive Notes issued that they are charged primarily upon the Trust Fund, and the Guarantee Fund, and that the full net premia and interest must be invested in terms of the Trust.

CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON BOARD.
The Hon. Edward Roden Bourke, 25, Great Cumberla Place, London.

LONDON DIRECTORS.
Charles Deacon, Esq., 8, Orset Terrace, Hyde Park.
Thomas Kemble, Esq., J. P. Runwell Hall, Chelmsfor
William Henry Maturin, Esq., C. B., 5 Courtfield Garde South Kensington.

ACTUARY & AUDITOR OF THE LIFE ASSURANCE FUND.
W. Farr, Esq., C. B., M. D., F. R. S., D. C. L., Late of the General Register Office, Somerset House.

MANAGING SECRETARY AND ACTUARY IN LONDON.
A. G. Mackenzie, Esq., F. F. A., A. I. A.

MANAGER FOR INDIA.
A. B. Antram, Esq., 101, Clive-street, Calcutta.

DIRECTORS IN INDIA.
J. Murdoch, Esq., Messrs William Moran & Co., Calcutta.
W. F. Agnew, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Calcutta.
Johnstone Smith, Esq., Messrs. Halford Smith & Co., Calcutta.

BANKERS.—The Agra Bank, Limited.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Hearne and Cleveland, Bombay.

MEDICAL OFFICER.—Dr. Sidney Smith, M.D., M. R. C. S., Nesbit-road, Mazagon, and National Bank Chambers, Fort.

By insuring in the "Positive," the following additional advantages may be secured.

No Entire Forfeiture of Policies, the system of Positive Notes effectually putting a stop to all such losses.

Lapsed Policies may be revived without fine.

The Surrender Value of Policies allowed is forty per cent. of the premiums paid, or one-half of the deposits with the Trustee, payable at option, after two years premiums have been received.

Positive Notes or Paid-up Policies are Issued on each Payment of Premium being made.

Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, Monthly and for a Limited Number of Years.

The best Security to Assignees.

Medical Examinations specially arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.

No Restriction on Travel.

Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies.

Policies in favor of Wife free from demands of Creditors.

Assurances are effected in various

FORMS, VIZ:

1. Under the usual life class.
2. Under the Endowment Scale, which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age.
3. On Joint lives.
4. For short terms of 1 to 10 years.

The Premium rates of the Company are as low as is consistent with the stability of the Life funds, and, when it is borne in mind that they are only payable for a stated term of years without prejudice to the payment at death of the amounts assured, are as low as or lower than the premia of other Societies. The Company does not accept Indian Lives at tentative rates, but at rates sanctioned by European Actuaries.

PROGRESS OF THE HOME AND INDIAN FUNDS FOR POLICY-HOLDERS.

On 31st December, 1872	..	£55,373
On 31st December, 1881	..	£255,724

TOTAL INDIAN BUSINESS IN 9¼ YEARS.

Proposal received to Assure	..	Rs. 1,51,08,000
Policies issued Assuring	..	Rs. 1,05,92,800

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary Information may be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
28, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay. Agents.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do.	[illegible] „ „
Third and succeeding	[illegible] „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion............	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..	[illegible]

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-8.
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 13,
Postage to England, Rs. 5
Price per Copy .... As. 4

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

Printed and Published by the Proprietor GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI [illegible]

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1882.

BOMBAY BRANCH

DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

In the House of Commons on July 7, upon the consideration of the Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Bill, as amended,

To Clause 14 Mr. Trevelyan moved the insertion of a sub-section providing that it should not be lawful for an inspector or sub-inspector to enter a dwelling-house during the night unless he reasonably suspected that, at the time of entry, a secret society or secret association, existing for criminal purposes, was holding a meeting in such dwelling-house.

Mr. Cartwright objected to the proviso, believing it would tend to weaken the power of the bill.

Sir W. Hart-Dyke also objected to the proviso, and complained that the Government had now thrown overboard the party who had assisted them to pass the bill. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone thought he could not speak too early or too completely upon this subject. The right hon. baronet complained that he was thrown over—and his words were adopted by the mass of those who sat behind him—because in a particular clause of this bill a certain mitigation and restriction of its coercive operation had been introduced. But he had always heard from the otherside of the House, in other debates, totally different language. It was always held by speakers in that quarter of the House, when they wanted to escape the responsibility of coercion bills, that they only acced to the demands of a Liberal Government with great reluctance, and that it had never been their intention to press for more than the Government required. (Oposition cheers.) Let them accede to the Government's demands now. (Ministerial cheers.) The Government of Ireland and her Majesty's Government now proposed a particular mitigation in a particular clause of this bill, and those gentlemen opposite, who had been careful on all occasions to describe this is the most severe coercion bill ever introduced, now came forward with a tone of complaint, and lamented that they had been thrown overboard. It was true horrible crimes had been committed in Ireland since the pledge of the Government to introduce this alteration was given. But, according to every indication the Government had perceived, and according to the best judgment they could form, these horrible crimes had been connected with the action of secret societies, and were in that respect distinguishable from the general sentiments of the people of Ireland. The right hon. baronet says that our great object at this time ought to be to make the law feared by the people of Ireland. (Oposition cheers.) That was the maxim the right hon. gentleman laid down for the guidance of the House. The maxim of the Government was a totally different one. ("Hear, hear" from the Opposition.) It was that they should endeavour to make the law feared by the criminals among the people of Ireland—(Ministerial cheers)—and that they should endeavour to make the law respected and regarded by the people of that country.

Sir W. Hart-Dyke—I referred entirely to the criminals of Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone said he had repeated the right hon. gentleman's exact words. What the right hon. gentleman said was that his basis was to make the law feared by the people of Ireland, and it was his recital of these words which was so loudly cheered by the hon. members who sat behind the right hon. baronet. It was not true that agrarian outrage had been increasing within the last month, or two months, or three months. On the contrary, there was a very great diminution of general outrage connected with agrarian subjects in Ireland. The indications appeared to be that, so far as the people in general were concerned, they were setting down into more peaceable and orderly habits. ("Oh, oh," from the Opposition.) If that gentleman who was dissatisfied would kindly look to the returns which tested this subject, and which were made by the constabulary, he would find that this was the case—that they had been for successive months, and there was at present going on, a very considerable diminution of agrarian crime. There was no change proposed in the clause which would weaken its action with regard to secret societies, and he did not thinks it was the duty of the House to force into the hands of the Government powers which they did not require or demand, and which they did not deem expedient for the maintenance of law and order. This House was the guardian of liberty; the Government was primarily and supremely the guardian of order. If the responsible Government declined or failed to ask from the House of Commons the powers necessary for the maintenance of order it would have failed in its first duty; and if that was the case, it was the duty of the House to get rid of a Government which had so failed. (Cheers from the Opposition.) If powers coercive and restrictive of liberty, which were not demanded by the Irish Government, and which the responsible Ministry declared to be unnecessary, and could not, therefore, conscientiously use, were forced upon the Government, he should consider himself at liberty to examine his own position in conformity with his individual duty as an officer of the State. (Cheers.) He first of all laid down the principle that the Government could not consent to a breach of the pledge which they had given; secondly, that it was a dangerous principle to give the Government coercive powers not conducive to the purposes of this measure; and, thirdly, that this power of search ought, on the ground of public policy, to be confined within narrow bounds. On these grounds he could not consent to withdraw the subsection.

Sir S. Northcote considered the House was not bound by any pledge of the Government, and had a right to demand that it should exercise its own judgment when modifications and limitations were proposed of the powers the Government had themselves asked for. He believed the Prime Minister in this matter had himself taken the bill away from the conduct of those Ministers who had been guiding it.

Mr. Gladstone said if the right hon. gentleman had been present he would have been more accurate in his observations. He (Mr. Gladstone) had expressly stated that the proposal was made with the approval and in accordance with the judgment of the Irish Government.

Sir S. Northcote remarked that he looked upon this concession as one which would have a weakening effect on the power of the bill. He condemned the concession, although it was evidently the great desire of the Government to smooth the opposition which came from one (the Home Rule) part of the House. He hoped the House would exercise its independent thought and judgment on this question.

Mr. Forster was not surprised that members on both sides of the House felt keenly on this matter, but he did not feel so strongly about it himself, because he had not much confidence in successful search under any circumstances.

There could not be two opinions that the Lord-Lieutenement was determined to use every power he could to restore law and order in Ireland, and if he could come to the conclusion that he could best do without certain power, the Government ought not to force them upon him. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. J. Balfour hoped hon. members on the Liberal benches would exercise their own opinions, notwithstanding the threat of the Prime Minister that if they did not support him he would resigned.

Mr. Gladstone—I beg your pardon. What I said was that if this proviso were not acepted I should feel myself perfectly at liberty to examine and consider my own personal position. (Cheers and "Oh," from the Opposition.)

Mr. Balfour maintained that this practieally bore out what he had stated. He strongly opposed the Government proposal, and invited hon. members on both sides of the House to show their disappoval of it.

Mr. Goschen said the last remark of the Prime Minister was open to several interpretations; but the matter of chief concern was to know whether this amendment stood on a different footing to other amendments that had been proposed during the progress of the bill. Reluctant as he should be, especially after the speech of the Prime Minister, to vote in a contrary direction to the members of the Government, he nevertheless confessed that he had not been convinced by the arguments which they had advanced. (Opposition cheers.)

Sir W. Harcourt urged that the absence of a certain section of the Irish members imposed upon the House the necessity of dealing with this matter with extreme caution. While he recognised the fairness with which the Opposition had debated the measure, he would be failing in his duty if he did not point out that the powers already conferred upon the Irish executive were large and necessarily oppressive, and that it would be unwise and inexpedient to enact powers with which that executive were willing to dispense, as such a course on the part of the House would inevitably tend to embarrass the Government in the administration of the Act. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Gibson had no desire to make the bill more stringent than was necessary, nor to object to any fair and reasonable concession being granted in the most frank, conciliatory, and gratious manner; but he could not for a moment recognise the suggestion that the House had not an entire and absolute right to exercise its impartial and free judgment on the proposal now under consideration. So grave was the state of things in Ireland that it was reported the authorities were actually resorting to the employment of bloodhounds for the detection of crime.

Sir W. Harcourt—That is contradicted.

Mr. Cowen considered the concession a very small one, and was made by the Prime Minister yielding to the representations of the Irish members, who pointed out the indignities and indecencies to which night-searches led.

Mr. Brand had come down to the House intendind to support the clause in its present form, but the speech of the Premier had altered his views—(ironical Opposition cheers)—as he conceived it would be unreasonable to force upon the Government a power which the Lord-Lieutenant, as well as the Cabinet, deemed unnecessary, especially when that power was in restraint of liberty. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Lambton, as a Liberal himself, considered that the statement of Mr. Brand was an extraordinary one for any Liberal politician to make, particularly after the haughty words of the Prime Minister. (Opposition cheers.) If the present Government could not carry out the clause it would be easy to obtain another Government that would. (Renewed cheers.) When the Conservatives were in power the constant cry of the Liberal party was that Lord Beaconsfield' Administration was a despotism, but in view of what was occurring he feared that there was some danger of the existing Government becoming a despotism. For those reasons he should exercise his right of voting against them. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Bright (who was greeted with Ministerial cheers)—When I entered the House I concluded that there was something unusual exciting hon. gentlemen opposite, and from what I have heard since I gather that what was exciting them was not so much the state of Ireland as the condition of this House. (Laughter and cries of "Oh.") I think I know something about this bill, so far as the Government are concerned, and I need not say more than that when the measure was first of all considered by a committee of the Cabinet the determination was not to insert the clause permitting the night search, which is now so much insisted upon by hon. members. There were difference of opinion. (A Laugh.) I dare say that on many points in an elaborate and difficult bill like this there would be in any Cabinet or committee some differences of opinion; but on that occasion the present Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, who was on the committee, held the same view that he has recently expressed, and I am able to give what appears to me a very sufficient reason for that view, as it is the reason that has from the first influenced my opinion on the question. We heard from many Irish members, and I judged also from my own consideration of the subject, that there was scarcely anything in a measure of this kind that was likely to be more irritating and injurious to a certain class than the proposal that constables should enter the houses, sometime of perfectly innocent and quiet people, during the night time, distburing their rest and that of their families. (Hear hear.) The House should remember this, that there are two sides to every question. There were two sides to the bill of last year: and although it may be said to have been of great importance that the Lord-Lieutenant and the Irish Secretary should be able to shut up in prison from 700 to 900 men on suspicion of offences against the Act, still, whatever good was done, we must all admit that a great deal of evil was inseparable from it, for if there were 900 men put in prison there were thousands of families who were more or less interested, and amongst whom there would be likely to be produced irritation, and perhaps even an increase of hostility against the Government and the law. (Hear, hear.) These matters have to be weighed. You have the supposed necessity and advantage on one side; you have the supposed injury and disadvantage on the other. It was considered deliberately and at great length what should be done with this clause, with the result I have ready indicated. Afterwards a more excited state of feeling arose, and then the clause as it appears in the bill was finally agreed to; but there remain all the arguments against it which orginally impresse the committee of the Cabinet, and which have since again brought about a different conclusion. Whatever may be the advantages of the extreme measure—and I think they have been put higher than they ought to be—still there is the disadvantage that throughout the whole of Ireland where this bill may be put into force men will feel, and women too will feel, that their houses may be entered at any time of the night on the bare suspicion that the apparatus of murder may be found there. What you really want, and what this bill is intended for more than anything else, is to obtain, if possible, access, for the purpose of suppression, to the secret associations which are at present the living and dominating mischief in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) And the clause as proposed to be amended would give the authorities the pewer, wherever they had the opinion, the honest belief, from any circumstances—lights in the windows at a late time of night and when most people were in bed, or from any information they had received—that something illegal was being done, to enter that house, and if it were necessary to arrest those persons who were concerned in that midnight illegal meeting, I have nothing more to say than this. that I hold the opinon now that I held on the first consideration of the clause, that the irritation you are about to promote is one which will have no compensation in the advantages you will get from the increased severity of the clause, and therefore I advise the House to be content with that amount of severity, and that amount of extra power which the Cabinet of this country and the Executive Government in Ireland believe to be effectual for the purpose of this bill. (Cheers.)

Sir M. Hicks-Beach—After the remarkable speech which we have just heard from the right hon. gentleman, I think there are one or two things which ought to be said in reply. I have always been told, and have always held, that there was one thing pretty well established, and that was this that Cabinet secrets should not be divulged— Opposition cheers)—except upon the resignation of a Minister, and with the authority of the Queen. (Cheers.) The right hon. gentleman has told us—and we have long suspected it—that there has been in her Majesty's Cabinet two parties, (Opposition cheers.) One party determined to do all that might be necessary to maintain law and order in Ireland, the other party trying at every step to trip them up and interfere with them. ("Oh, oh," and Opposition cheers.)

Mr. bright.—The right hon. gentleman has made that observation as an answer, a necessary answer, to what haye said. I beg to tell him that there is not the slightest foundation for the statement. (Ministerial cheers.)

Sir M. Hicks-Beach—There is this foundation there is the statement of the right hon. gentleman that there were differences in the Cabinet upon this vital question, whether this clause should be made effective in its working or not, and I should like to know, if we may have a few more disclosures, upon what side the right hon. gentleman the Prime Minister was on that occasion. (Cheers.) The right hon. baronet went on to explain that the Act of 1875 had been mitigated, because the state of Ireland justified it; but that could not be said at present. He hoped that the clause as it was in the bill, and without this alteration, would be supported by the majority of the House.

The House divided—

For the proviso... 194
Against... 207
Majority against the Government ..—13—

The announcement of the numbers was received with loud and prolonged Opposition cheers.

Mr. Gladstane, who was greeted with vociferous cheering from below the Ministerial gangway, said—Mr. Speaker, under any ordinary circumstances I should, after a division such as that which has just taken place, have requested the House to postpone further proceeding with this bill, but, under the remarkable circumstances of Ireland, and viewing the character of the bill, I do not think it would be right to take that course. (Cheers.) Without prejudice to anything that has been said during the debate, I shall ask the House to go on with the bill at nine o'clock. (Cheers.)

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The following, in order of merit and with the total number of marks obtained, are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the recent open competition for the Civil Service of India, but their selection is conditional on their passing a medical examination to be held in London within the next few days :—

	Marks.		Marks.
H. F. House	1956	H. A. Crump	1490
F. W. Montagu	1910	R. Knight	1482
H. W. Pike	1903	P. L. Hirst	1476
E. O. E. Leggatt	1798	M. F. Dwyer	1474
B. Houghton	1769	J. H. Bernard	1469
H. Luson	1709	C. B. Brind	1460
E. T. Ashworth	1700	M. P. Khareghat	1454
G. Gordon	1661	H. R. H. Coxe	1413
A. H. Stokes	1636	C. Cuthbertson	1411
H. V. Lovett	1619	C. W. E. Pittar	1373
F. W. Duke	1611	J. W. A. Weir	1365
E. A. Gait	1608	S. M. Fraser	1349
A. W. Tretheway	1600	F. Beames	1336
F. C. Harrison	1547	L. M. Wynch	1320
E. H. C. Walsh	1520	G. M. Urquart	1315
W. Rogers	1507	R. B. Clegg	1272
R. H. Craddock	1506	C. Kenry	1271
G. Bower	1496	R. Morris	1265
A. Williams	1492	D. H. K. Twomey	1254

THE LATE GENERAL BIRDWOOD.

General Christopher Birdwood, whose death, in his 75th year, at Pucklechurch, in Gloucestershire, was announced on Saturday (July 8), entered the Bombay Army in 1825 and retired after 52 years' service, 45 of which were spent in India. After the first 13 years' service with his regiment as adjutant and quartermaster and interpreter, General Birdwood was appointed to the Commissariat Department of the Bombay Army, and remained in it almost without intermission to the end of his Indian career. The Bombay Commissariat during this period acquired a high reputation under General Dunsterville, General Davidson, and General George Pope; while the credit they gained for it was fully supported by General Birdwood during the time he was at its head, and he frequently received the acknowledgments of the Bombay Government for his services in the department. He was highly appreciated as a commissariat officer by Lord Elphinstone, who had so much confidence in him that when in the course of promotion he rejoined his regiment. Lord Elphinstone, upon the outbreak of the Persian war, requested him to rejoin the department, in which he remained throughout the Indian Mutiny; and up to the return of his regiment (the 3rd Bombay Native Infantry) from China Lord Elphinstone also, with Mr. Charles Forjett, the late Commissioner of Police, greatly appreciated General Birdwood's advice as to our relations with the native populations of Bombay during the mutiny."—*Times.*

HABLOT K. BROWNE.

Thirty years ago there was no surer guarantee of a book's popularity than the announcement that it was to be "illustrated by Phiz." For some time past the artist who drew under that name has lived in retirement; but Hablot Browne is not forgotten among us, and the news of his death will awaken feelings of regret and sympathy wherever English books are read. His works were very numerous, but the books with which his name is inseparably linked are the early editions of Lever and Dickens. It was during the appearance of the immortal "Pick-wick" that he first rose to fame. The publishers, as the wellknown story goes, had engaged the then obscure young writer to do the letter-press to some sketches of Seymour, the notable caricaturist of that day, illustrating cockney life. A few of the monthly numbers had appeard when Seymour died; but already the public had begun to find something that it liked in the letter-press, and it was seen to be desirable to keep it on. A new illustrtator was found in "Phiz," then a young man of one-and-twenty; and the union between him and Dickens proved to be as fertile a "marriage of true minds" as the history of literature can show. If Seymour was the creator of the type of Pick-wick that is familiar to all of us—a type which, as Dickens has placed on record, was not like his own first idea, and to which he himself adapted his story with the happiest results—"Phiz" was as truly the creator of the second hero of the volume, the inimitable Mr. Weller. The collaboration thus fortunately begun was continued for some twenty years, and till the appearance of "Little Dorrit," in 1855-7, "Phiz" illustrated almost all the novels of Dickens, "Oliver Twist," if we recollect right, being the only one which was intrusted to another hand. The drawings which Cruikshank furnished for that great book will always have a higher value, from the purely artistic standard, than anything that Hablot Browne could ever do; but, as an illustrator of Dickens, Browne was, there can be little doubt, the more successful of the two. What is above all things demanded in that special work is characterisation; the power of seizing a sharply-defined personality, and preserving it intact and unmistakable through a hundred different scenes. This is just what "Phiz" excelled in. His Mrs. Camp, his Pecksniff, his Captain Cuttle, are permanent creations. For all time they are associated, in the mind of every one who has read Dickens in the original editions, with the sayings and doings of those illustrious individuals. The set of Mr. Pecksniff's hair and the cut of his collar are as much part of himself as his moral speeches and his treatment of Pinch; and it is to "Phiz" that these are owing.—*The Times*, July 11.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR AND THE CONSULS GENERAL.

The *Times* correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed on July 7 :—The Consuls-General appear to have been, as is now their wont, quite unnecessarily alarmed. They have addressed to Admiral Seymour the following letter, which was also signed by the representatives of all the five Great Powers, headed by the French representative, only recently arrived, who is believed to have urgent instructions to delay all hostilities, by every means in his power. The following is the letter :—

"The great interests which our still numerous subjects possess in Alexandria, and their considerable property, oblige us to ask you whether you are satisfied with he reply of the Egyptian Government in reference to the fortification works. In case the reply should not be satisfactory, we think we are in a position to obtain you assurances more complete; so that as in any case the bombardment of Alexandria cannot be effected without causing great danger to the Christian population, even the native, and the destruction of an incalculable amount of European property, we shall learn with great pleasure that, before giving effect to the orders of your Government in this direction, you will submit to them these observations."

From the confidence with which the Consuls-General refer to their power of obtaining further assurances, it would certainly seem as if they had been in communication with the officers. People who are not diplomatists ask whether the Anglo-French alliance still exists; and, if so, how it comes to pass that the French Consul-General takes the lead in the matter, instead of acting with her ally.

Admiral Seymour's reply is considered excellent. It is as follows :—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the collective letter which you have addressed to me this day. You ask me whether I am satisfied with the reply of the Military Commandant to my letter, sent to me yesterday. You are good enough to tender your services in obtaining from the Military Commandant a satisfactory reply, should I desire more complete assurances. I beg to thank you for the offer you have kindly volunteered. If your influence with the Military Commandant induces him to act with sincerity, forbidding the continuance of fortifications, the object you aim at will have been obtained. Mere written assurances, in whatever terms they may be expressed, are of little value, in view of the interests confided to me. I must point out that I do not propose and have never expressed the intention of bombarding the town of Alexandria. Any operations, if rendered necessary, will be directed against the fortifications, and I therefore see no reason to fear the injury to private property of which you are apprehensive. I will acquaint Her Majesty's Government with the considerations you draw attention to in the closing paragraph of your letter.

"I must strictly adhere to the terms of my communication sent to the Military Commandant, should the slightest attempt be made to renew offensive works. In any case 24 clear hours' shall be given."

There is little doubt that the Admiral scores against the Consuls; and that the latter have placed themselves in a rather foolish position.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE BOMBARDMENT.

(The Times.)

The naval operations at Alexandria were justified by the exigency of the case; they have now been brought to an end, and the British Government, loyally fulfilling its obligations to the concert of the great Powers, has instructed Lord Dufferin to inform the Conference of the fact. The next step in the policy dictated by the new events is obvious. The British Ambassador will request the Porte to come to an immediate decision on the question whether Turkish troops will be in readiness to restore order in Egypt under the conditions laid down by the Powers. Should the Porte still hold back, Lord Dufferin will state in the Conference that England is prepared to undertake the task, but that she will welcome the co-operation of any of the other Governments. It is, however, even now permissible to hope that the Sultan and his advisers, in the lurid light of the Alexandrian conflagration, will see whither duty and interest unite in calling them. This country has throughout maintained the rights of the Porte over Egypt, and has held to the conviction, in spite of the dissent of France, that Turkey could carry out the work of Egyptian pacification more easily and with less embarrassing consequences than any of the Christian Powers. There has been no want of loyalty towards the Porte and its privileges on the part of England. The guarantees demanded were only intended to preserve intact the relations between Turkey and Egypt as defined by existing treaties and firmans. We have done our duty in this regard. It is now imperative that the Sultan should know to what results his refusal to act upon his sovereign rights for the preservation of the vast international interests of which he is the trustee may, or rather must, lead. In this supreme moment, with Alexandria in flames, with the Suez Canal in jeopardy, with Egypt submerged in a flood of barbarism, the Porte must choose its part. The rights of a sovereign involve correlative duties, and from the abandonment of duties at a momentous crisis is deduced by the rigorous logic of facts the abrogation of rights unused or misused. The work that is to be done in Egypt must be done effectually and instantly. If the Porte will do it, well. If not, it must be done by others, and it is idle to suppose that its accomplishment by others will leave the nominal and, as it then will be proved, worthless authority of the Sultan in Egypt unimpaired. The Power or Powers on whom the burden of the achievement will fall cannot be divested of paramount and enduring claims to control the future of the country rescued at great cost and risk from impending ruin.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

Let us turn from the scene at Alexandria to consider the course of policy that now lies before us. The starting-point is the suppression of the military revolters. Until that is done, there is no chance of realising the project of the "Oriental Belgium"—turning a country that has been the centre of international rivalry, intrigue, and exploitation into a self-governing community. It is the interest of the whole of Europe that this disagreeable task should be over as soon as possible. The Sultan, for good and intelligible reasons of his own, refuses or is unable to do it. France, as seems likely, will refer not to add to her African entanglements. It is to England, alone or in company with Italy, Greece, or whatever other Powers may be willing and convenient partners in the enterprise that Europe will look. It is clear that Prince Bismarck, who in this matter must be regarded as the will and the voice of the Eastern Powers has no special antecedent objection to making England European mandatory, if that should prove a convenient course, and one likely to get over the difficulty with fewest disadvantages. It can be no object of ours to keep single man in Egypt an hour more than suffices to get the army thoroughly into hand, and to secure a chance for a pacific and orderly Government. As for those who argue that if we once get in we shall never get out, they are as rash as those who five years ago insisted that Russia would never get out of Bulgaria.

(Daily Telegraph.)

A few hours will determine the course of events, and acquaint us with what has been transpiring in Alexandria during this day of furious cannonading. Especial sympathy must be felt for the position of the Khedive, who was compelled by his rank and nationality to abide the storm in the dangerous precincts of his palace at Ras-el-Tin, in the very thick of the engagement. Many hundreds of Greek, Italian, and Levantine people were also left on shore in the city, even after the large exodus which has taken place, and the situation of these unhappy creatures will have been a most anxious one during the action. There will be no security for them, and no hope for Egypt's restoration to peace and prosperity until Admiral Seymour can telegraph home that Arabi has surrendered or fled.

(St. James's Gazette.)

That there is resentment at the Porte is only natural, and it will be wise not to treat that resentment in the temper best described by the French for "brutal." For the resentment of France there is much less excuse, but for that too we must be prepared; and we should say, for our own part, that it had better not be met in the threatening and even offensive attitude which the Ministerialist journalist is now exhibiting towards the ally which Ministerial policy forced us back upon two years ago. Even at Berlin and Vienna there seems to be some uneasiness. In both capitals it is hoped that England will keep her promise only to demolish the Alexandria forts, and not attempt a permanent occupation of Egypt. "Provided England restricts herself to shattering the Alexandria fortifications, Europe will be quite content to look on without remonstrance." Now, there can be no doubt whatever that the English Government will content itself with the demolition of the fortifications of Alexandria, and will not attempt a permanent occupation of Egypt without the previous sanction of the European Powers, or a sufficient number of them. But it must be observed that in more than one quarter the powder burnt before Alexandria seems to have roused a defiance-to-all-Europe sort of spirit which is premature, and, in fact, a little puerile. All the same, however, the real thing to dread is, that after all there will be a "patch up;" and that all this independent action of the British will end in the establishment of a three-cornered control (under England, France, and Italy) which will ensure a repetition of these troubles at no distant date, and for ourselves, probably, under yet more unfavourable circumstances.

(Globe.)

It became simply impossible for the British fleet to remain inactive; the time for putting faith in official promises had gone by, and when Sir Beauchamp Seymour cleared for action, all Europe must have recognised the irresistible compulsion of circumstances which forced England to make a display of her naval power. The convincing proof which has just been afforded that England is in earnest will, we trust, give impetus to the ambassadorial conclave, and also bring home to the Porte the fact that the time for shilly-shally tactics has passed. The Turk is, we are aware, very difficult to convince in matters of this sort, and he may be pardoned if he conceived the appearance of the British fleet at Alexandria to be merely another "demonstration" on the Dulcigno model. But even he must recognise that the people of England have made up their minds to solve the Egyptian Question by themselves, if other nations hold aloof, and it may be, therefore, that the Sultan will prefer to do the work himself, even under whatever restrictions may be placed on his military action by Europe.

(Morning Post.)

It is impossible to foresee how far and how fast the fire may spread. We have been compelled to fire shot and shell into a magazine from which trains are laid to every capital in Europe. The Eastern Question is for Russia and Austria a question if not of existence yet of the most cherished national interests and ambition. Germany is bound to Austria by ties of the closest and strongest kind. France covets a Russian alliance, and would pay almost any price to secure it. The Central Powers have no interest in the Levant contrary to our own. Their policy is governed by a rooted distrust of Russia and France, a conviction that one day or other they will be engaged in a struggle of life and death with those two Powers. It is therefore their interest, their permanent policy, to detach England from France, to bind her in a cordial alliance with themselves; and to do this they would be willing to support us in the East, to accept our policy as their own. A really competent English statesman would therefore be master of the situation—might have established without a blow the complete ascendency of England in Egypt, her complete control of the route to India. The seizure of Tunis by France would have offered to such a statesman an opportunity and a justification which he would have felt it madness not to seize. Mr. Gladstone, between his personal animosities and the prejudices which their indulgence had excited, contrived to isolate England from her natural allies, and to exhibit her in an attitude of such helpless weakness so fettered by the half-hearted alliance of France and by French interests with which England has no sympathy, which are indeed almost hostile to ours, that even a petty Egyptian rebel thought himself able to defy the greatest naval Power in the world. A part of what might so easily have been gained by peaceful diplomacy has now to be taken by war, and it is utterly out of Mr. Gladstone's power to confine that war to Egypt. Whether it shall or shall not involve an European conflict depends on other and, let us hope, wiser and stronger wills.

(Daily Chronicle.)

It is generally admitted that England had no option but to take the course which she adopted in consequence of Arabi Pasha's insolence and treachery. In Berlin, the chief subject of speculation is, naturally, the effect which the events of yesterday will have on the Anglo-French alliance. It is probable that the Porte might have prevented the destruction of the Alexandrian forts if it had accepted the Conference and joined with the other Powers in devising a plan for the settlement of the Egyptian question. But this adhesion has not been given; and, so far as we can judge, the Porte has made no real effort to solve the problem. We have heard much of the sovereign right of the Sultan, but it seems as if this right has been exercised so far as to give Arabi Pasha full liberty to do as he liked. The rectitude of our action at Alexandria is virtually acknowledged by Europe. We took action with the greatest reluctance, and after due warning; but our hesitation seems to have been ignorantly mistaken for weakness. Those who took this view have now been undeceived.

(Daily News.)

It is, of course, clear enough that for objects essential to the welfare of this country we should be bound to act without asking leave of any Power or assemblage of Powers. We need scarcely repeat what we have so often said, that the displacement of the present Egyptian Ministry does not appear to us to be an English interest. Vast interests we have in Egypt, no doubt—social, commercial, and military. But the more their magnitude is felt the deeper must be the apprehension lest they should be jeopardised by sudden and ill-considered action.

(Liverpool Post.)

Ministers and the admiral under their orders have done *from first to last* what Mr. Gladstone foreshadowed in Midlothian. They have done it juat when it wanted doing. And they have so arranged their preparations that Europeans have just had time to get out of the country. The delay has cost nothing except the loss of a few crops, which can be spared, and it has saved hundreds of lives. There have been no bunkum speeches—no votes of credit—no bounce of any kind. There has been simply the least possible amount of talk, the most brilliant efficiency of management, departments in splendid working order, instructions given with perfect discretion, and obeyed with high ability. The country is united because we are fighting with good reason and for civilisation, and not for the interest of any corrupt despotism. And if Lord Salisbury and his friends pretend, as they probably will, that his row-de-dow speeches in the House of Lords compelled the Government do what they have done, we can point to the Midlothian speeches, in which it was all sketched and planned and promised in case of need, and to the firm condemnation of Arabi by the Liberal Foreign Minister, which condemnation is now about to take condign effect.

FOREIGN OPINION.

RUSSIA.

The *Times*' correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphed on July 13 :—The hostile tone which I noted as prevailing here yesterday in regard to the bombardment of Alexandria is very much less noticeable to-day. In fact to-day's issue of the *Journal de St Petersbourg*, the organ of the Foreign Office, retracts to a certain extent the unfriendly expressions which it published yesterday, and says that "the assurances of English diplomacy as to the attack on Alexandria being of a purely military character, for the sake of personal security, and not intended to diminish in any way the value of England's signature to the *Protocole de Desinteressement*, are calculated to lessen the serious import of the bombardment upon which we insisted yesterday." I have reason to believe that the attention of the Minister of Foreign Affairs was called to the expressions in yesterday's issue of the journal, by the British Embassy here, and that a disavowal of any responsibility for such expressions was given. At the same time it seems that the impression first made upon the Russian Government by the energetic action of the English squadron was not altogether a pleasing one.

The following extracts will give some idea of the views expressed by other organs of the Russian Press on the subject. The Russo-German *Herald*, the most decided Anglophile organ, on this occasion of the whole of the St. Petersburg Press, says :—

"The presence of the French squadron before Alexandria only embarrassed the English, and prevented Admiral Seymour from acting earlier. As soon as it was gone the English began the bombardment, and in earnest. A few hours only sufficed to reduce the independence of Egypt to a mere empty phrase, and no doubt Arabi Pasha has by this time been thoroughly disillusioned by the sound of British cannon. The Conference was abortive and did nothing but supplicate the Sultan to join in its deliberations. The Sultan thought proper not to do so, and by his abstinence has deposed himself in Egypt. Europe may ask whether England was right in thus acting; but nobody can say that she does not deserve all praise for extricating Europe from a ridiculous position. The only doubtful point about her action is, that it was undertaken without any formal declaration of war. But against whom could England declare war? Europe will not protest, because what has been done is to her advantage. England has shown Europe that without a mandate she can be useful to the whole world. All statesmen should feel grateful satisfaction that England has inflicted punishment for the illtreatment of Europeans not only Englishmen, but members of other nationalities too weak to defend themselves. 'Egypt for the Egyptians' is a fine phrase, but without Europe Egypt would be a beggar. To make debts in Europe, and then turn out the creditors without paying them, is a beautiful principle, which may impose on the Sultan, but not on England. The French have acted most miserably. One sees that they were not equal to the occasion, and were in dread of the influence of Prince Bismarck."

The *Golos*, also in a friendly tone, gives full credit to the English squadron for energy and success, and says that its decisive action has quite disconcerted the diplomatists of Europe :—

"We do not think that any formal protests will be made, but we supprose that the diplomatists aforesaid, being probably very unwilling to show that they ever seriously believed in the binding force of a protocol, which England explained on signing it, could not be allowed to interfere with British action in certain possible contingencies, will simply confine themselves to officious complaints. It is, however, a mere waste of time to find fault with England now. It would certainly have been better if the Conference had succeeded in preventing the isolated military intervention of England, and in persuading the Sultan to put an end to the operations of Arabi Pasha. But now that the intervention of England is an accomplished fact, the only policy which seems to us capable of removing Egyptian complications is, for all the Great Powers to unite in partnership with England, and to invest her, as soon as possible, with the full powers of Europe."

The *Novoe Vremya* and *Novoerti* limit tbier remarks to eulogizing the naval strength of England, and, in the case of the latter paper, to disparaging her land forces, in view of their now being called into action.

A strange contrast to the other journals, which, as I have shown, are more or less friendly in tone, is offered by the Slovophile St. Petersburgh *Vedomosti*, which says :—

"The bombardment of Alexandria is an unpardonable and unjustifiable act of brigandage. We are astounded at the indifference of Europe—calmly looking on, while England lords it over Egypt, and reduces a beautiful town of 200,000 inhabitants to utter ruins. What, after this, is the good of conferences and treaties securing the existence of Turkey? England cries out about the inviolability of treaties, and then breaks them in the most unceremonious manner.

GERMANY.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent telegraphed on July 13 :—The Bourse to-day opened very high on the strength of the alleged armistice at Alexandria. A tremendous panic, however, occurred when the news arrived from London that Alexandria was on fire, and all descriptions of Egyptian stocks fell rapidly.

The English big guns having, as had been universally expected here, done their duty before Alexandria, attention is now being directed again to the Conference in Constantinople. Although the Sultan has not yet definitely declined to intervene, and perhaps may ultimately accede to the request of Europe, deliberations are nevertheless now going on respecting the measures to be adopted in the event of such a refusal on the part of the Sultan. Unanimity has by no means been attained on this point, although it appears probable that the task of intervening will be intrusted to more than one Power. No conclusion, however, is anticipated in this matter before the end of the week. Intervention by Turkey alone would be preferred by Germany, because it would not jeopardise the unanimity of the Powers. The further action which England may take is, of course, looked forward to here with intense interest.

The *Kreuz Zeitung*, in a leader on the bombardment, maintains that there can now be no more talk about a mere Egyptian crisis. Fresh complications are now threatened, likely to reopen the entire Eastern Question, and all that is known is that the first shot has been fired, but no one can foretell when the last may be. The *Kreuz Zeitung* adds that the Conference, being convinced that the Sultan only respected brute force, permitted the interlude at Alexandria, expecting that Admiral Seymour's shells would lend weight to diplomatic Notes. Another Ministerial organ, the *Post*, expresses much greater satisfaction with the bombardment, concluding its article on the subject as follows :—"It appears to us, from our German point of view, that some papers are premature in thus early exhibiting so much excitement and indignation against England for pursuing a separate policy. Before passing a final opinion on the question it is adviseble to wait and see whether England, while independently advancing her own special interests, will at the same time promote the restitution of order in Egypt in the common interest of Europe, or will pursue aims likely to clash with those of the other Powers."

FRANCE.

The same paper's correspondent at Paris telegraphed, July 13 :—At eleven o'clock this morning Lord Lyons drove to the Foreign Office, and had a long interview with M. de Freycinet. At that time it was not known that Arabi had set Alexandria on fire.

The news received here from French sources has not caused the sensation among the public that would have been expected from its ominous character. An eminent French statesman whom I met to-day, and who is notoriously friendly to England, remarked : "All this is very unfortunate. As no immediate action was taken after the massacre of the 11th of June, it is a pity your Government would not take our advice and wait until the Conference had come to a decision. Then a bombardment, with troops to land after the ships had cleared the way, while a land force had moved to Zagazing to cut off the Egyptian retreat, would have settled the matter. *Mais vous vous etes entetes.* You chose to open fire without taking the precaution of having an adequate force to land, and your position is no doubt one of considerable difficulty."

I have endeavoured to ascertain whether there was any truth in the report that the French Government had protested against the bombardment. No actual protest has been made, but I have reason to believe that, while fully recognising the right of her Majesty's Government to use its liberty of action, in the cours of his conversations with the British Ambassador M. de Freycinet expressed his regret at the action of the Fleet as unnecessarily hasty.

ITALY.

A Telegram from the *Standard's* correspondent. at Rome, dated Thursday night, says :—I had an interview with Signor Mancini, the Foreign Minister, this afternoon. Speaking of the recent English action at Alexandria, he said he did not even know there had been any bombardment. Of course he hastend to add, "I mean officially. Since the telegraph establishment was carried on board ship the Government has received no telegrams save through London. In order to give an opinion on any subject, it is necessary to know all the circumstances. We do not know them." I ventured to remark that Count Gloria, the Italian Consul, was still at Cairo. "Yes! Cairo," said his Excellency, "but he can know little more there than we do. My own impression, gathered from, I think, trustworthy sources, is that Italy, though certainly informed beforehand that a bombardment would probably take place, has expressed no opinion on the subject. The Italian Government is consistently adhering to the determination expressed of not taking the initiative apart from the action of the four Powers."

The Press generally is exceedingly anxious to discredit the assertion that three Powers have expressed approbation of Englsnd's action at Alexandria. The *Opinion* remarks that such approbation is incompatible with the protests of the Consuls at Alexandria. I think, however, I may assert positively that Austria has expressed such an approval, and it may be assumed as certain that she does not separate herself from Germany, I may also venture to assert that this Government has made no observation on the subject. The *Popolo* wholly disbelieves that any approbation of the bombardment has been expressed by any Power. It thinks, however, that no rupture will arise from it, if no occupation of Alexandria and no act tending to the entire or partial occupation of Egypt follow.

A very active interchange of telegrams is going on between Rome, Berlin, and Vienna. The three Powers are in perfect accord. A telegram from the Italian Ambassador at St. Petersburg expresses the general agreement of Russia.

OFFER OF ASSISTANCE FROM GREECE.

A *Times*' telegram from Athens, July 13, says :—The *Messager d' Athenes* confirms the report that the Hellenic Government have expressed their readiness to join, with a corps of 7,000 men, in an armed intervention in Egypt. It says :—

"M. Tricoupi is understood to have informed the Representatives of the Western Powers that this expeditionary corps could be embarked in 24 hours after the order was given. This communication has wrongfully been qualified as presumptuous. The Minister of War, without mobilizing the troops disbanded after the new provinces were annexed, concentrate 7,000 men in the seaports, where they can easily be embarked for Egypt. The means of transport are not wanting, for our ships of war are sufficient for the conveyance of the material, and our steam navigation companies can furnish some 20 packet-boats for carrying the troops, ambulances, and the necessary provisions for an army in the field. We say nothing about the valour of our soldiers. We are fully convinced that they will do honour to the name they bear. The good wishes of the whole nation will accompany our troops to the banks of the Nile, and as to the Government, they may count on the support of Hellenism in everything they undertake with a view to defending the honour of Greece, and the interests of our fellow-countrymen."

The *Aion* says :—"The policy of the two Western Powers, which is based upon the principles of Hellenic civilization, is the only one acceptable to Greece; the only one she should desire to see triumph; the only one to which it is her duty to lend, if occasion permit, her feeble assistance. The heart of every Greek, animated by the desire of beholding the national aspirations realized, be it but one moment sooner,

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will beat with joy if only one of our battalions fight, side by side with those of England and France."

The Greek refugees from Egypt number more than 10,000, and, in addition, the steamers sent by the Hellenic Government have brought over many Europeans of all nations, besides some Syrians and some Egyptians of the Christian faith, who feared the fanaticism of their Mussulman fellow-countrymen.

THE DESTRUCTION OF ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA bids fair once more to become a heap of ruins. It has already lived more than one life as a city in days gone by, and its last life is now in process of destruction. Denon, in his account of the French campaign of 1798, describes Alexandria as a congeries of Arab huts holding about 8,000 people. From that state it had risen to be one of the world's most famous seaports, and only two days ago it was a noble city. But yesterday the news was flashed to us that the whole European quarter was in flames, that fires were blazing in many places, and by this time it is probably reduced to a worse condition than the French historian describes at the beginning of the century.

Apart from the loss of life and the terrible massacre of those who clung to their household gods to the last, a castrophe for which, like that of the 11th of June, Arabi and his companions are directly or indirectly responsible, the destruction of so fair a city is terrible to think of in its details. It was a town so built that destruction was a comparatively easy task. All the European houses lay together on the eastern, or, rather south-eastern, side of the city (not far from the sea). The Great Square was almost the beginning of the Frank quarter. This square, known as Place Mehemet Ali, was in the form of a parellelogram, of which the long sides lay parallel to the sea. The hotels and Consulates were all in it, or close by it. The French Consulate and the Hotel d'Europe, were big blocks on either side, while the International Tribunals occupied the whole of the eastern end. The English church, with the huge pile of offices known as St. Mark's Buildings, which were built on the English Church property and paid an aggregate rent of £4,000 a year, occupied nearly one-half of the sea side. Some of the best shops in the town took up the rest of the square, while above the shops were excellent dwelling-houses let out in flats. Every one of these flats had been in recent occupation, and the value of the furniture they contained may be estimated by the rents paid by their refuge owners, which varied from £200 to £400 a year. Passing beyond the Square towards the east were four streets, running from the eastern end, the Exchange-street led from the Square to the sea. It contained the Bourse, the Club, the Ottoman Bank, the British Consulate, and huge piles of offices and dwelling-houses on flats which extended down to the shore and along it for a quarter of a mile. The Sheriff Pasha-street went eastward from the Square, and parallel with it, on the other side of the Courts, a similar steet, each full of fine buildings, where the banks and many of the best shops and dwelling-houses were situated. These two streets, a quarter of a mile long, converged in the Rosetta-road, which is lined with the palaces of the capitalists of Alexandria, who sunk their money in gorgeous houses and glittering furniture when Egyptian stock became too stable for speculation. From these streets ran smaller streets full of similar piles of buildings, big blocks of four and five stories, all built of stone and [illegible]. Still further [illegible] Canal-road, [illegible] in the centre [illegible] used to take [illegible] and Christian [illegible] east, four miles [illegible] of Alexandria, [illegible] It is a [illegible] of pretty villas, [illegible] houses, all enjoy- [illegible] and in easy [illegible] of a small [illegible] managed by an [illegible] poor Ramleh [illegible]. But every [illegible] and all the [illegible] people love [illegible] smouldering [illegible] exploration parties [illegible] ready for re- [illegible] owner returned. [illegible] houses, Arab [illegible] in town. It is [illegible] must have hap- [illegible] looted before [illegible] are not so [illegible] public institu- [illegible] first to the [illegible], we believe [illegible] adandon their [illegible] establishments [illegible], the under [illegible] concealment of [illegible] while there [illegible], and, conse- [illegible] was shipped [illegible] the principal [illegible] the Consulate [illegible] plan. We do [illegible] archives need be [illegible] remains as regards [illegible] very large sum, about [illegible] an amount which banks [illegible] in the circumstances. We may [illegible] this cash had been placed in security, but there remained documents of much greater importance than even the Fee Fund. All the mortgages on land in Egypt are registered at the courts and in very many cases no copy is taken by the parties. They were too numerous and bulky for easy transfer. As about 16 millions sterling is now out on mortgage in Egypt, the destruction of the courts, which seems certain, would, we fear, mean the destruction of these documents, which must involve terrible confusion and loss. It recalls the time when the *Grand Livre* was destroyed in the French Revolution.

In any case, the destruction of property must have been very great. A vast city, whose streets were lined with noble mansions, has been reduced to ashes. The loss, immense as it is to the owners, can have little benefitted the plunderers. Arab thieves would profit very little by European furniture in a place where there was no organization of receivers of stolen goods. Cash they would not find. Goods had all been shipped long ago. Even the shops contained very little stock. The destruction would benefit nobody, not even the destroyers.

One result is certain to come out of this awful disaster. A long series of claims will be made against Egypt for the loss of property. Even before their departure, in all the hurry of their exodus, all European owners of either house or furniture made a statement of what he owned and lodged it at his Consulate. Many even who had not insured before went so far as to insure their goods and chattels, not because they thought the companies would indemnify them from loss at the hands of a mob, but because they would have an additional proof of what they held to be the value of their property. Poor Egypt has a melancholy future before her in many ways.—*The Times*, July 14.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

FIRST STAGE OF THE QUEEN'S.

UNDER new conditions which come into effect this year the completion of the shooting at the 600 yards' range in the First Stage of the competition for the Queen's Prize has neither ended the contest for the Silver Medal, nor discovered the 60 who will be entitled to shoot in the Second Stage for the Gold Medal and Badge and the chief prize of £250. A second part, as it is called, or intermediate stage, has been made in the competition and the 300 competitors, whose aggregate scores at 200, 500, and 600 yards, are the best, will, on Saturday, have to fire again at 500 and 600 yards to determine which of their number shall be the 60. To decide this, the aggregate scores made at 500 and 600 yards will be added to the aggregate scores made by the 300 competitors at 200, 500, and 600 yards—that is to say, in the part of the contest which was concluded last night (July 30). The wind, which makes or mars the reputation of many a marksman, played strange tricks on the Common and after permitting a few squads, including some of the Surrey men, to put on their shots in comparative quiet and comfort, suddenly went round, and then, in the words of one who spoke as an aggrieved person, it "fishtailed between the left front and left rear." With what effect will be seen by those who compare the scores made at 200 and 500 yards with those at the 600 yards range. Sergeant A. Smith, 1st Forfar, who had got 30 points at the 200 yards and 35 at the 500 yards, could only get 15 with his seven shots at the 600 yards, and Private P. Rae, 1st Stirling, whose name had stood with Smith's at the head of the list on Wednesday night with 65 points to his credit, added but 18 at the 600 yards. Their scores of 80 and 83 respectively have, however, placed them among the 300, and it is possible they may yet with the 10 shots allowed at each distance on Saturday place themselves in the 60. Private M. Caldwell did better and, adding 26 to his score of 61, left off with 87. Corporal Ingram, the Silver Medallist last year, shot later in the day when the wind had again moderated, and there were occasionally lulls, which were, of course, taken advantage of by many with the effect of drawing a volley from the firing points. Mr. Ingram, who had made 29 and 28 at 200 and 500 yards, succeeded in adding 28 to his score, and so put himself well into position with 85 for one of the coveted places in the 60. Others who fired during the morning, and for an hour or so after midday gun-fire, were less fortunate, and one scoring-board after another might be seen with "ducks' eggs," four, five, six, and, in one case, seven in a row, showing the difficulty competitors had in finding the target. There were, for one cause or other, several persons disqualified. In one case an absent-minded competitor rolled himself down on his back in the position he was accustomed to, and only after firing bethought himself that it was against the rule, and then very properly reported himself, as the rangekeeper had not noticed how he was firing. The highest aggregate made, 93 points, is three below the score of the two competitors who tied for the first place at this stage of the Queen's last year, and there were then a 94, four scores of 93, four of 92, eight of 91, and 15 of 90 points. Colour-Sergeant Smith, 6th Surrey, Sergeant Bain, 6th Lanark, and Corporal Loach, 1st Notts, have done better than last year, when the first and second made 82 each and the third 84 in the first stage. The aggregate scores yesterday included 120 83's, 27 82's, 23 81's, and 38 80's, but some 78's, it appeared, would be included in the first 300. A list of the highest scores, as complete as could be obtained, follows:—

QUEEN'S.—First Stage, Part I.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Col.-Sergt. W.H.O. Smith 6th Surrey	32	31	30	93
Sergt. Barnes, 2d Somerset	30	30	31	91
Corpl. Mullineux, 16th Lancashire	29	28	33	90
Sergt. Bain, 6th Lanark	29	31	30	90
Corpl. Loach, 1st Notts	30	33	27	90
Corpl. D. M'Kay, 1st Renfrew	27	30	82	89
Sergt. Phillips, 2d Wilts	30	29	30	89
Sergt. Peat, 4th Surrey	30	32	27	89
Bglr. Marlowe, 3d Surrey	26	34	29	89
Sergt. Lawrance, 1st Dumbarton	27	32	30	89
Pte. Grassam, 2d Lincoln	30	29	30	89
Pte. Roger, 17t Roxburgh and Selkirk	32	31	26	89
Sergt. Gill, 1st Derby	32	29	28	89
Pte. D. Bell, 1st Lanark	29	32	28	89
Corpl. Tennyson, 2d Cheshire	28	34	26	88
Corpl. Bell, 1st Sutherland	30	30	28	88
Capt. Munday, H. A. C.	27	33	28	88
Sergt. Dracott, 1st Notts	29	30	29	88
Pte. M. Caldwell, 1st Renfrew	30	31	26	87
Corpl. Holdaway, 1st Hants	27	34	26	87
Sergt.-Major Le Riche, Jersey, A. M.	30	28	29	87
Sergt. Stewart, 3d Lanark	32	31	24	87
Corpl. Sexton, 1st Norfolk	25	33	28	86
Corpl. Geddes, 1st Galloway	30	31	25	86
Pte. Sparshott 1st Sussex	27	31	28	86
Qrmr.-Sgt. E. Edwards, 1st Cornwall	26	31	29	86
Pte. Bailey, 4th Warwick	28	32	26	86
Pte. Kydd, 2d Forfar	30	28	28	86
Sergt. Roberts, H. A. C.	27	32	27	86
Sergt. Graham, 1st Lanark	31	31	24	86
Sergt. Geddes, 5th Lanark	28	27	31	86
Sergt. Harrison, 1st Derby	28	28	30	86
Pte. M'Kenzie, 3rd Forfar	28	33	25	86
Pte. H. C. Willett, 20th Middlesex	33	28	25	86
Sergt. Tovey, 13th Middlesex	29	28	29	86
Pte. M'Vittie, 1st Dumfries	29	30	26	85
B.-S.-Major Woodhouse, 1st Hants A. V	26	32	27	85
Pte. Wilson, 1st Dumbarton	31	30	24	85
Pte. Fletcher, 2d Forfar	32	28	25	85
Corpl. Bellamy, 1st Lincoln	29	28	28	85
Sergt. Morley, 1st Northampton	27	32	26	85
Capt. Barham, 2d Somerset	31	26	28	85
Corpl. Ingram, 3d Lanark	29	28	28	85
Sergt. B. Broadbent, 1st Tower Hamlets	30	27	28	85
Pte. J. Warwick, 1st Berks	30	31	24	85
Col.-Sergt. Tildesley, 1st Berks	28	32	25	85
Corpl. C. M. Mitchell, Canadians	29	27	29	85
Corpl. W. Gillham, 21st Middlesex	32	30	23	85
Pte. J. Sutherland, 7th Middlesex	28	32	25	85
Colr.-Sergt. G. Rigby, 2d Surrey	25	33	27	85
Pte. Adams, 1st Newcastle-on-Tyne	31	23	30	84
Corpl. Agnew, 1st Galloway	22	32	23	84
Lieut.-Col. Burt, 1st Warwick	27	29	25	84
Pte. J. Pugh, 1st Cheshire	26	31	24	84
Pte. Kelsey, 7th West York	28	27	29	84
Pte. Haines, 2d Wilts	32	23	29	84
Pte. Stanley, Wilts	31	29	24	84
Capt. Mackenzie, 5th West York	25	34	25	84
Pte. Anderson, 1st Rokburgh and Selkirk	30	28	26	84
Pte. Gallant, 8th Middlesex	26	29	29	84
Pte. Menzies, 3d Lanark	30	30	24	84
Sergt. Wargent, 1st Hereford	30	32	22	84
Pte. G. Rosenthal, 6th Middlesex	27	32	25	84
Major J. Freeland, 2d Surrey	29	25	30	84
Capt. F. J. Sweetins, 6th Surrey	29	28	27	84
Col.-Sergt. Watts, 16th Middlesex	22	29	33	84

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—AUG. 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE following among other matters were heard before his Lordship:—

RE SUCCARAM CRISHNAJEE.

His Lordship gave his decision on a rule *nisi* in this case which was argued last week. The rule called upon Mr. Venayek Hurrichund, solicitor, and his client Cassibai to show cause why the order made in this case, whereby the Official Assignee was directed to pay out of the assets of the insolvent a sum of Rs. 500 to Cassibai as a creditor upon the estate, should not be set aside, why Mr. Venayek Hurrichund should not refund the amount to the Official Assignee, why Muddon Chrishnajee, who claimed to be a creditor, should not get a dividend out of the estate, &c. Cause was shown against the rule by Mr. Mánker on behalf of Mr. Venayek Hurrichund, while Mr. Kirkpatrick, on behalf of Muddon Crishnajee, argued in support of it. It appears that the matter of the claim was enquired into by Mr. Lynch, acting Official Assignee, who made a report in favour of Cassibai's claim for Rs. 500. The report was confirmed by the learned Commissioner, and the acting Official Assignee was directed to pay the amount to Cassibai. His Lordship did not think, as counsel had argued, that the application was barred by any provision of law; but on the merits, his Lordship decided that so much of the rule as sought to disturb the previous order failed. The rule was therefore discharged, all parties who appeared thereon paying their own costs.

His Lordship remarked that, at the close of the hearing of the rule, it was brought to his notice that the counsel, who appeared for Muddon Crishnajee, was not instructed by a solicitor. Now, this was contrary to rule 12 of the court, which requires that, except insolvents and prisoners, all parties should appear before the court by counsel instructed by a solicitor or vakil. Had his Lordship been informed at an earlier stage of the proceedings that Muddon Crishnajee's counsel was not instructed by a solicitor, he would have refused to hear him.

RE MADHOWJEE VISRAM.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, asked for leave to file a fresh petition. He had filed a petition on the 5th April 1876, and it was dismissed on the 17th April 1877 in consequence of his having compromised with his creditors. Since then he had got into fresh difficulties. The application was granted.

RE KIRTIMULL BHANJESHA.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for a creditor, asked for a postponement of the hearing for a fortnight. Mr. Manker objected to the application; but he withdrew his objection on being told that the witnesses were at Bhosawul, and that the hearing should be fixed for a particular day in order to bring them down. The matter was adjourned for a fortnight, to come on after any part-heard case.

RE AHMED CASSUM.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied that the argument of a rule *nisi* in this case, fixed for to-day, be adjourned for three weeks. Mr. Budroodin consented, and the adjournment asked for was granted.

RE FRAMJEE ARDASIR WADIA.

Mr. Dairyavan, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. The original petition was dimissed on the 1st March last. The application was granted.

RE MADHOWDAS GHELLABHOY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, leave to serve notices, and to amend the schedule. He had deposited books for eleven years; and books for one year remained to be posted. Good outstandings to the extent of Rs. 28,000 had to be collected. The application was granted: interim order extended for three months.

RE CHOONILAL MOONALAL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker applied for an extension of the interim order. The first insolvent had gone to Umritsur to get possession of the firm's books which were with one of their creditors there. The interim order was extended for three months.

RE MANEKBAI WIDOW.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, the widow of Goostadjee Bhikajee Dantra, moved for the ordinary rule *nisi*, which was granted.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day, discharges were granted to the undermentioned insolvents:—Ramchunder Venayek Paradker, liabilities Rs. 334. Currimjee Ibrahamjee, Rs. 4,923. Cursetjee Manekjee Bhatoosa, Rs. 1,616. Dayabhoy Navalchund, Rs. 10,519. Joosub Oosman and other, Rs. 1,160. Bhawa Jugjeevun and anothers, Rs. 503. Eshwunt Govind Kasar and another, Rs. 849. Shaik Abdool Shaik Ali, Rs. 775. Krishna, widow, Rs. 2,650. Hera Nagu, Koli, Rs. 465. Noor Mahomed Lutiff Hajee, Rs. 676. Purshotum Dewchund, Rs. 3,822.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Abscesses, Erysipelas, Piles.—Unvarying success attends all who treat these diseases according to the simple printed directions, wrapped round each pot and box. They are invaluable to the young and timid, whose bashfulness sometimes endangers life. A little attention, moderate perseverance, and trifling expense will enable the most diffident to conduct any case to a happy issue without exposing secret infirmities to any one. The Ointment arrests the spreading inflammation, restrains the excited vessels, cools the overheated skin, alleviates throbbing and smarting pains, and gives great ease. The same directions also clearly point out when and how Holloway's Pills are to be taken, that their purifying and regulating powers may assist by adjusting and strengthening the constitution.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice W[illegible].)

DISPUTED COTTON TRANSACTIONS.

JAIRAM HEMRAJ AND OTHERS VS. DAYABHOY CALLIANJEE AND OTHERS.

THIS suit arose out of the defendant's refusal to take delivery of one hundred bales of "good Bhownugger cotton," which they had agreed to purchase from the plaintiffs, on the ground that the cotton was of inferior quality. Judgment was delivered in the case this morning.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said the only complication in the inquiry had arisen partly from the number of firms which successively sold and bought the same goods, one hundred bales of Bhownugger cotton, and partly from the slipshod way in which the parties interested conducted the proceedings intended to guard their interests. Parties to transactions fell into misunderstandings through their own looseness of thought, and then had to learn practical logic at the cost of a law suit. The defendants having sold one hundred bales of good Bhownugger cotton bought the same quantity of the same kind on the 3rd March, 1880, from the plaintiffs at Rs. 235½ per bale. The cotton was to be delivered between the 10th and 25th May 1880; and the plaintiffs had sold on speculation, without having the cotton bought in their turn from Bhimjee Shamjee and Company, as Bhimjee Shamjee from Kessowjee Tulsidass, and the latter from Messrs. Knoop and Company. The last sale and purchase took place on the 5th May, 1880, for delivery on or before the 25th May, 1880; and on the 22nd May of the same year, Messrs. Knoop and Company sent a delivery order to their vendor, Kessowjee Tulsidas, for one hundred bales lying at the Fort Press, Colaba. This was passed on under endorsements to the plaintiffs, and by them to the defendants. The latter went to look at the cotton and pronouncing it to be inferior, refused to receive it. This was on the 24th May. On the 25th May, which was the last day of delivery, the plaintiffs wrote, through their solicitors, to the defendants referring them to Bhimjee Shamjee and Company for delivery of the cotton bargained for. On the 26th May 1880, the defendants answered that they had, through Messrs. Spinner and Company, sought delivery on the previous day from Bhimjee Shamjee and Company, and as that firm could not deliver what the plaintiffs had contracted for, they considered the contract cancelled. An invitation by the plaintiffs to a survey was declined. The price of cotton had fallen considerably between the 3rd March and the 25th May 1880, so that it was equally the interest of the plaintiffs to enforce the acceptance of the contract rate and of the defendants to escape the necessity of accepting at that rate, should any faultiness in the goods tendered justify them in refusing to take delivery. The one hundred bales refused by the defendants were sold by Knoop and Company on the 10th June, 1880, at the risk of Kessowjee Tulsidas, at Rs. 202 a candy, realising the net sum of Rs. 9,544-12-4, Spinner and Company being the purchasers. It seemed strange that the cotton having been pronounced inferior on the 28th May, 1880, Kessowjee Tulsidas and Company should not have insisted on a survey before the sale made by Knoop and Company at their risk. Had such a survey been made, and had it re-established the quality of cotton, the Court should doubtless have heard of it. As matters stood, the Court had the facts that for some reason Kessowjee Tulsidas and Company allowed themselves to be charged with the loss on the re-sale, and that Bhimjee Shamjee and the plaintiffs in their turn submitted to similar charges. But these facts, though they would strongly corroborate any good evidence of the quality of the cotton, would not take the place of it. After reviewing the evidence on both sides, his Lordship concluded that there was no completely disinterested testimony that the one hundred bales were really up to the standard of "Good Bhownugger," and therefore his Lordship dismissed the claim with costs.

THE PUBLIC WOKKS DEPARTMENT.

THE Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Bombay, buildings and roads branch, for the year 1881-82, states that the entire expenditure of the year was Rs. 67,06,909. The expenditure in India was Rs. 66,92,405. In round figures, the expenditure on new works was 26½ lakhs; on repairs 26 lakhs; on establishment 12¾ lakhs; on tools and the plant ½ lakh; and on Barrack Department (chargeable to military grant) 1½ lakhs. The entire expenditure under the head Military was Rs. 12,26,319, of which Rs. 4,18,951 was for original works, and Rs. 4,77,253 for repairs; the balance being for establishment (Rs. 1,79,683), tools and plant (Rs. 11,718), Barrack Department (Rs. 1,38,704). The chief works of a Military character during the year were the following:—Corrugated iron converings on wrought-iron framing were constructed on the four batteries at Mahalakshmi, Malabar Point, Oyster Rock, and Middle Ground, with a view to protect the ordance in them from the rain during the monsoon.

The work of enlarging the Military Prison at Poona, described in last year's report, was completed within the estimate; the enlargement of the Canteen in the Wanowrie Lines was also completed and handed over to the military authorities for use; a new quarter-guard and cells for a regiment of European Infantry was erected at Wanowrie on the standard plan; and certain improvements effected to the barracks and patcheries at Ghorpuri. The erection of a hospital for British troops at Ahmedabad was sanctioned by Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,78,994, and work commenced in November, 1881, but was shortly after stopped by the military authorities on the ground of its location at a less distance than 800 yards from the fortified post; and work was only resumed recently. A project, amounting to Rs. 3,21,982, for erecting a forfied position at Ahmedabad consisting of a magazine 95'×24'–6", to contain 100,000 lbs. of powder, surrounded by a masonary wall 8' high; a ball ammunition room 40'×20'; shifting room 20'×15'; workshop; guard-room with 8 beds for European, and 12 beds for native, guards &c., &c., was sanctioned in 1880, but some lengthy correspondence ensued as regards the bombproof qualities of the roof of the Powder Magazine, and it was not till May, 1881, that it was decided that it would be sufficiently bomb-proof with the addition of earth being placed on the vaulted roof if deemed necessary, when tenders were invited and submitted to Government, and work put in hand in September, 1881.

The expenditure under the head civil buildings was Rs. 15,06,679, Rs. 7,14,398 being for original works, and Rs. 4,37,688 for repairs; the balance being for establishment (Rs. 3,49,144) and tools and plant (Rs. 5,449). The works undertaken under this head included construction of a detached pavilion, reconstruction of three staff bungalows, and provision of a larder at Government House, Gunesh Khind, Poona; and completion of the works left unfinished during 1880-81 at Government House, Mahableshwar. The restoration and adaptation at Bijapur of several buildings as residences and offices for the Collector, his assistants, the Executive Engineer, &c., in connection with the establishment at that city of the head-quarter station of the Kaladgi district, were in progress. Certain fixtures were provided in, and the furniture required supplied to, the new Elphinstone High School, Bombay, which was mentioned as having been completed and handed over to the Educational Department in last year's report. The quarters and out-houses for the superintendent and teacher of the Institution in the compound of the School of Art, the store-room, and additions and alterations to the school itself, described in last year's report, were completed during the year under review. The greater part of the furniture for the school has been supplied and the rest is in hand. The building for the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution was completed and handed over for occupation. The west wing of the Cathedral High School has been completed and handed over for occupation. The central feature is approaching completion, but the east wing has not yet been put in hand, funds not being available for the prosecution of the work. Stained glass windows were substituted for the venetianed ones in the room over the front porch of the University Library; the Clock Tower remains incomplete pending the arrival from England of the clock and chimes. It is proposed to illuminate it by electric light at the joint expense of Government and the Bombay Municipality. The Byramji Jeejeebhoy Medical School at Ahmedabad, described in last year's report, was completed during the year under review.

The total outlay on communications, including roads and bridges, was Rs. 32,00,653, of which Rs. 9,53,488 was for original works, and Rs. 15,92,708 for repairs; the remainder being for Establishment (Rs. 6,42,858), and tools and plant (Rs. 11,599).

An outlay of Rs. 9,971 (debited to railways, (Provincial,) was incurred in surveying lines of Railway from Surat to Bardoli, and thence to Songhad: and from Broach to Jambusar; but as the progress made with these has been detailed in the Administration Report of the Railway Department, no mention thereof need be made in this review.

Under the head of miscellaneous public improvements the total expenditure was Rs. 7,50,062, of which Rs. 5,46,053 was for original works, and Rs. 98,927 for repairs; the balance being for establishment (Rs. 99,486) and tools and plant (Rs. 5,596). The chief work in this branch appears to have been the improvement of the Kurrachee Harbour.

The Report states:—The maintenance and repairs of the Manora Breakwater have, from the beginning of the year under report, been transferred to the Karachi Harbour Board. It may, however, be mentioned that the work stood the south-west monsoon of 1881 without material injury, as it has now done for seven successive monsoons, during which time the cost of repairs has averaged only ½ per cent. per annum on the first cost of the breakwater. This has been mainly expended in gradually adding a concrete capping to make up for settlement, which still continues slightly, on the outer half length. The opening of the centre joint for two short spaces in the length has not increased, and here the slanting capping mentioned in last year's report appears to have answered its purpose, and is being continued as funds admit. The protection of Manora Point so far as sanctioned, was completed by the 31st March, the design having been modified as approved by Government to meet the requirements of the Defence Committee, so far as practible, without increase of total cost, by the substitution of a scarp for the slope at first sanctioned. The work executed during the two previous seasons stood the sea well, and that portion of the cliff extending from the breakwater for a distance of 226 yards along the sea face of the point may now be looked on as effectually protected, at a cost of Rs. 96,583, of which Rs. 24,802 was expended in 1881-82. No sanction has as yet been given to the protection of the further length of 275 yards indicated by the Defence Committee, and estimated at Rs. 1,09,043, on which, however, some saving could probably be effected, judging from the experience of the portion executed. The dredging of the harbour was for the fourth year carried on under the annual grant of one lakh, inclusive of establishment; 19,160 tons were dredged in rectification of the Entrance Channel and 210,496 tons within the harbour. Of this last 37,119 tons were dredged in the Manora anchorage, 166,760 tons in the Keamari anchorage, and 6,617 tons in the lower end of the "New Channel" for diversion of Chinna Creek waters. The average cost of the dredging was 5¼ annas per ton—ahigh rate—owing to the deficiencies of the Dredger Neachus. These have been fully reported on, and additional dredging power has recently been acquired in the shape of the Dredger Albuquerqe, which the Madras Government had on sale at Bombay. This vessel having been paid for from Imperial funds, has been transferred without any fresh outlay, except the cost of her navigation from Bombay to Karachi and of lengthening her bucket ladder for deeper dredging. The booked expenditure during the year on "Dredging of the Harbour" was Rs. 90,226, which included outlay on enlarging the Repairing Dock, and on the quarrying from Deep Water Point by the divers of 520 tons of rock which were deposited in the West Training Croyne. The cost of the harbour surveys (except fixed Public Works Department Establishment) is now borne by the Karachi Harbour Board, but the usual survey of Jauary 1882 shows a fair continuance of improvement, though not so marked as it might have been had better dredging power been available, or had means been forthcoming to remedy the evils caused by the obstruction of "Deep Water Point" and the abrupt eding of the East Pier.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

WE have received the following official paper:—

Bombay Castle, 16th June 1882.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India Home Department, Public, No. 931, dated 31st May, 1882:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 1094 of the 25th March last, submitting a Resolution of His Excellency the Governor in Council on the question of the extension of local self-government in the Presidency of Bombay.

"2. The Government of Bombay remarks that the District and Taluka Local Fund Committees of that Presidency have already large funds at their disposal, and considers it doubtful whether these bodies, as at present constituted, can advantageously be charged with the administration of other heads of expenditure. Similar conclusions are arrived at in respect of Municipal Committees, who are said to have as much control over Provincial contributions to local expenditure as is practicable or consistent with economy in the administration of public funds. His Excellency the Governor in Council is, however, of opinion that in the case of a few of the largest and most important Municipalities an extension of the principle of representative self-government might advantageously be effected; and it is indicated as possible that to local governing bodies, formed under the new system, extended powers in respect of public money derived from local taxation and provincial subsidies might eventually be conceded. Reports have accordingly been called for from Commissioners as to the introduction of the elective system in the ten City Municipalities of the Bombay Presidency. But the question of increasing the local powers of control, even in these large towns, is postponed until experience has been had of the working of the elective system. No proposals for amending or altering the constitution and powers of the Local Fund Committees are anywhere made. But it is stated generally that the Local Government will be prepared to consider favourably suggestions for the creation of special school boards and committees to regulate the management—financial and other—of schools which are not at present under the control of the Local Fund Committees.

"3. The Governor General in Council welcomes the steps taken for the introduction of the elective principle in the largest and most important towns of Western India; but he trusts that, on a reconsideration of the whole subject in the light of the instructions contained in the Resolution of this Department, No. 17—747-759 of the 18th instant, His Excellency the Governor in Council may find it possible to go still further in the direction of developing the system of local self-government than is apparently at present contemplated.

"4. I am to suggest for the consideration of the Bombay Government that the very complete and admirable systsm of taluka committees existent in Bombay might with advantage be developed, in the manner indicated in paragraph 10 of the Resolution above referred to, into a system of sub-divisional boards supplemented by a District Council. The advantages to be derived from limiting the area of each local jurisdiction are so manifest that the Government of India would be glad to see the position of the taluka committees strengthened as much as possible, their constitution being at the same time popularised in the way proposed by the Governor General in Council. A District Council, composed of delegates from this rural boards and from the Municipalities of the district, would be able to deal satisfactorily with matters of General interest.

"5. No official information has yet come before the Government of India as to the manner in which the Bombay Government intends to give effect to the suggestions of the Supreme Government in respect of the transfer to local management of educational matters; but the Governor General in Council is aware, from the Resolution of the Local Government No. 414 of the 23rd March, published in the Bombay newspapers, that it is at present only contemplated to give very limited effect to this principle in the three leading Municipalities of the Presidency. His Excellency in Council trusts that the Bombay Government will now see its way to following a more extended policy in this respect. It would not probably be either possible or desirable to transfer to local control such institutions as colleges, attached collegiate schools, schools for Europeans and Eurasians, normal schools with attached model schools, medical schools, surveying schools or other schools of technical instruction. But with these exceptions the Governor General in Council can see no reason for limiting the transference of educational institutions to the management of the local boards. The Department of Public Instruction would still maintain its general control over the system of instruction. The Government rules for grants-in-aid would still hold good. The local officers of the department would work, according to their rank, either as the advisers or as the agents of the boards. In this way there would be no violent change of system, while local effort would be elicited, and the relations of the educational department and the local bodies be drawn closer together to their mutual advantage. Arrangements would have to be made regarding the appointment of teachers in the higher schools in order to secure the selection of suitable men; and many other points of detail would have to be considered and arranged; but there appears to be no insuperable difficulty in so settling matters as to meet the requirements of the Government system, while stimulating the interest of these local bodies in the cause of popular education.

"6. No steps appear as yet to have been taken to relieve Municipalities of police charges as suggested in the letter from the Financial Department, No. 3516 of the 10th October last. The Governor General in Council would be glad to hear that this is actually in contemplation, and to know that, with a complete system of local boards, revised as regards constitution in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India, a comprehensive scheme for the transfer to these bodies of many branches of local administration has been elaborated by the Bombay Government. Any legislation necessary to give effect to these proposals would of course be intrduced in the local Council. It will be seen from paragraphs 17—19 of the Resolution of the 18th May, that ample power for the correction of abuses and the general direction of the working of the local boards is intended to be reserved to Government and its officers, and there need, therefore, be no hesitation in making the further advance now proposed in the direction of local self-government, as is indicated in the Resolution, 'real' and 'substantial.' The particular attention of His Excellency the Governor in Council is also invited to the remarks in paragraph 21 of the Resolution on the importance of making over to the local boards the management of revenues as well as of expenditure."

"7. With reference to the remarks in paragraph 5 of the Resolution of the Governor in Council, No. 1093 of the 25th March (on the inadvisability of entrusting to locol bodies a larger discretion in the outlay of provincial funds on public works than they at present possess), and to the general system upon which local fund works are at present carried out in Bombay, I am to request that the Local Fund Committees may be invited to state their opinions upon the working of the system now in force and to submit any suggestion on the subject which they may deem useful. Their replies, with the remarks of the Local Government thereupon, should be forwarded for the information of the Government of India."

RESOLUTION.—Paragraphs 1—3 call for no special remarks at present.

2. The question treated of in paragraph 4 will be discussed at the approaching conference.

3. Paragraph 5 should be considered and orders passed thereon in the Educational Department, after reference to the Financial Department should any purely financial questions arise.

4. As regards paragraph 6 the only Municipalities which now contribute towards the cost of their Police are Bombay City, Poona, and some of the Sind Municipalities. More detailed information relating to the payments on account of the Police and other expenditure in the four chief Municipalities in Sind has been called for in paragraph 10 of Government Resolution No. 964, dated March 16 last, and should be furnished as speedily as possible. This and the other points touched upon in paragraph 6 can best be considered at the conference to be held at Poona on the subject of local self-government.

5. Copy of the letter from the Government of India should be forwarded to the Commissioners of Divisions and in Sind who should be requested to obtain and forward to Government with their remarks the opinions of the various District Local Fund Committees in their respective Divisions upon the working of the system now in force under which Local Fund works are at present carried out in this Presidency. On the receipt of these reports the views of the Public Works Department should be procured.

SALARIES OF DOUBLE APPOINTMENTS.

THE following notification appears in the last *Gazette of India*:—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has considered it necessary to lay down the following rules regarding the powers of Local Governments in sanctioning the appointment of one officer to hold two or more appointments at the same time, and the grant of allowances in such cases. The orders of the 4th October and 31st December, 1881, read in the preamble, are hereby withdrawn:—

(1) A Local Government may grant a local allowance to an officer paid from Provincial Revenues, provided the officer's total emoluments, including the local allowance, do not exceed Rs. 250 a month.

(2) A Local Government cannot, without the previous sanction of the Government of India, appoint an officer to hold two appointments as a permanent arrangement, unless the pay of the appointments is a Provincial charge, and unless their aggregate pay does not exceed Rs. 250 a month. A Local Government may, as a temporary measure, appoint one officer to two or more appointments without the sanction of the Government of India, and in such case the emoluments of the officer will be regulated by the Rules in Chapter VII. of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code.

(3) If a local allowance is sanctioned by the Government of India on the understanding that it shall be drawn by any officer who may perform the duties for which it is granted, the sanction of the Government of India will not be required a second time in the case of any particular officer to whom the Local Government may assign the duties.

2. The foregoing rules shall not have retrospective effect in respect of allowances now drawn, or appointments already made, so far as regards present incumbents; but they must be strictly applied in the future whenever there is a change of incumbents, and the sanction of the Government of India should be obtained in every future case in which it may be necessary to do so under the rules now prescribed.

BENGAL.

MONEY-LENDERS.—The License Officer of the Corporation has instructed the Inspectors to furnish a list of all money-lenders, by looking through the files of the Small Cause Court. This applies alike to professional money-lenders, as well as to those who carry on the trade privately. As soon as the list is completed, notices will be served on them to pay their fees.—*Indian Daily News.*

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.—A most mysterious murder is now under investigation by the police, and up to this moment not a single clue to the perpetration of it or the motives which led to the commission of the crime has been traced. A native shoe-maker named Hurrish Chunder Das, and his wife, an old couple, together with their daughter, resided in a small room in Sukea's Lane, and retired to rest on Saturday about 10 P.M. The man bolted the room door from the inside, and slept upon a small bed near a window, which was kept open, but which had strong iron bars, closely put together. No one from the out side could touch anyone asleep in the bed in which the old man lay, except with a stick or weapon some two or three feet in length. At about 12 P.M. the old woman was aroused by the cries of the old man, who stated that he had been stabbed. She at once gave the alarm, and on examination it was found that the old man had received a fearful stab on the right side, under the left nipple, which had penetrated through liver and intestines to a depth of about eight inches, the wound being more than two and a half inches in breadth. The man was removed to hospital at once, but he died within an hour after. He stated before death that he saw no one stab him, and could assign no reason why he should have been stabbed. No weapon of any sort was found in the room, and the blow must have been dealt from outside the window with a sword or spear some three feet in length.—*Englishman.*

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.—Last Tuesday there was a conference of district officers of the Burdwan Division at Belvedere on the subject of local self-government. All the district magistrates were present, and they seemed to be willing to give a fair trial to the scheme of local self-government, but they were of opinion that in the first place there was a paucity of good men and true, able and willing to do hard detailed executive work, and that in the second place where there might be such men they did not generally possess sufficient leisure to attend to public business. The result would be that either the interests of the public would seriously suffer or a paid agency must be employed for the work, giving the representatives of the people the liberty to enjoy the pleasure of doing self-government vicariously. Some of the district officers were strongly opposed to the sub-division being made the unit. They were of opinion that as a paid agency must be had recourse to for the performance of the duties, which now devolved upon the sub-divisional officer, the Local Boards split into small bodies will not have sufficient money for that agency. On the contrary the establishment charges alone will absorb a large portion of the resources of the Local Boards. Even if a rate be imposed, its proceeds will be eaten up by the local and central establishments. They are quite willing that the chairman should be a non-official gentleman, but a non-official chairman they hold will not do the executive work. They, therefore, recommend that there should be one Local Board for the district. On this point it will be seen they are quite at variance with the Government of India and the Local Government.—*Hindu Patriot.*

MADRAS.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—Among the many escapes the natives had from being bitten by snakes, while treading the Cubbon P rk grounds, one Ver[illegible]dra Ryapa had a very narrow one. It appears he [illegible]dentally trod on the head of a cobra, and, preserving his presence of mind, did not remove his foot, but kept the head of the snake well buried in the earth, and was soon assisted by one Mr. Crowl, who came up and despatched the snake, which was of formidable dimensions.—*Bangalore Post.*

EMBARKATION OF EMIGRANTS TO THE MAURITIUS.—The embarkation for the Mauritius, of 280 emigrants, comprising men, women, and children, took place this (Tuesday) morning, at 8 o'clock, under the supervision of Dr. C. G. Conran, Emigration Agent, and Mr. E. Bartley. Mr. P. Wheeler proceeds in medical charge, with Mr. Fitzpatrick as his assistant. Both these young men are L. M. S. students of the Madras Medical College, who intend, if possible, to proceed to England, to prosecute their studies there. The ship Fleetwood, commanded by Captain Smith, has been chartered to convey the emigrants.—*Madras Mail.*

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, July 29.)

Mr. J. J. D. La Touche, Offg. Magis. and Coll., Banda, privilege leave for 2 months, from 1st Sept.

Mr. J. H. Harrison, Asst. Magis. and Coll., in charge of the Karvi Sub-Div., in the Banda Dist., to officiate as Magis. and Coll., Banda, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. J. D. La Touche, or until further orders.

Mr. J. O. Miller, Asst. Magis. and Coll., Banda, to the charge of the Karwi Sub-Div. in the Banda Dist., during the absence of Mr. J. H. Harrison on deputation, or until further orders.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 6.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer of the Bombay Army is permitted to retire from the Service from the date specified:—

Lieut.-Col. (Bt.-Col.) A. Utterson, S. C., Comdt., late 15th N. I. Ordinary Pension, £456-5-0, Annuity under G. O. G. I. No 1 of 1881. £289-19-0, Bonus of 18 months' Staff Salary. Rs. 10,800-0-0, retired 1st Aug. 1882.

The services of Surgn.-Major J. Robb, M.D., I.M.D., are placed at the disposal of Govt. for employment in the Civil Dept.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy. of State for India to return to duty:—

Capt. G. C. Dobbs, S. C.

The following promotions are ordered to be made in the Barrack Branch, P. W. D. from the date of retirement from the service of Condr. G. Walshe:—

Sub-Condr. R. Richardson to be Condr. Barrack Sergt. J. Mason to be Sub-Condr.

Bgde. Surgn. J. Pinkerton, M.D., I.M.D., is appointed to officiate as Depy. Surgn.-Genl. during the absence of Depy. Surgn.-Genel. T. G. Hewlett, C.I.E., on special duty, or until further orders.

Asst. Comsy. (Hony. Lieut.) C. Pain P. W. D., is promoted to the grade of Depy. Comsy.

The following promotions in the Ord. Dept. are ordered:—

Substantive pro tem. Sub-Condr. Richard Norris to be Sub-Condr.

Actg. Sub-Condr. Heny Duke to be Sub-Condr. substantive pro tem.; in succession to Sub-Condr. (Actg. Condr.) Asbury, deceased. To bear date the 16th March 1882.

Sub-Condr. Thomas Crutchley to be Condr.

Substantive pro tem. Sub-Condr. Henry Duke to be Sub-Condr.

Actg. Sub-Condr. William Henry Garner to be Sub-Condr. substantive pro tem.; in succession to Condr. Gillingham, pensioned in Europe. To bear date the 17th March 1882.

Condr. Alfred Tarrant (Supnmry.), Storekeeper, Gun Carriage Factory, to be an effective Condr. in succession to Condr. Smith, pensioned. To bear date the 4th April 1882.

The services of the undermentioned Medical officers are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.

Surgn.-Major P. Murphy, M. D., I. M. D.

Surgn. H. Adey, I. M. D.

The Reverend George Gothard, B. A., Joint Chaplain of Kurrachi, has been appointed to do duty with the troops in the Gullies, near Murree, for three months from the 1st July 1882.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Doulatram Suratsing is appointed to be Govt. Pleader and Public Prosecutor in the Shikarpur Dist.

Mr. Jaisingrao Esji Angria is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate in the City of Poona.

Mr. C. F. Farran, Clerk of the Crown, Bombay High Court, has been permitted by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India to return to duty.

Rao Saheb Narayen Raoji Sathe, substantive pro-tem. Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subdte. Judge, doing duty as Joint Subdte. Judge at Mahad in the Thana Dist., is appointed to do duty as Joint Subdte. Judge at Bhiwndi in the same Dist. from 15th Aug.

A'zam Govind Nilkant, Head Karkun of Taluka Penvel in the Dist. of Thana, is appointed to be a Mag. of the Third Class in that Dist.

The Govr. in Council is pleased to invest Messrs. E. L. Cappel and V. B. Wadekar, Magtes. of the Frst Class in the Dist. of Sholapur, with power to try summarily all the offence mentioned or referred to in Section 222 of Act of 1882.

Rao Saheb Mohoniraj Eknath, Mamlatdar of Rahuri in the Dist. of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magte. of the Third Class in that Dist.

Mr. Madanrae Kugatrae has been appointed, under Section 40 of Act XIV. of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subdte. Judge's Court at Surat, from 17th instant, vice Mr. Karpurram Manmathram appointed to act as Second Class Subdte, Judge at Kalyan in the Thana Dist.

The Govr. in Council is pleased to invest Mr. R. Courtenay, Magte. of the First Class in the Dist. of Broach, with power to try summarily all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 222 of Act X. of 1872.

Khan Bahadur Manekji Nasserwanji Nanawati, First Class Subdte. Judge, appointed on special duty at Thana, received charge of his appointment.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. R. Dessai, Depy. Consvr. of Forests, Third Grade, to act as Depy. Consvr. of Forests, Second Grade, and Mr. W. G. Betham, Asst. Consvr. of Forests, First Grade, to act as Depy. Consvr. of Forests, Third Grade, from 10th April 1882, during the absence of Major McRae on furlough, or until further orders.

The following appointments have been made in the Registration Dept., with effect from the dates on which, under orders from the Dist. Regstrs. the officers appointed took charge of the appointments:—

Ahmednagar District.—Mr. Sitaram Pandurang, Karkun, Karjat Sub-Registry Office, to be Seventh Grade Probationary Special Sub-Regstr. of Karjat.

Nasik District.—Mr. Gangadhar Keshav, Karkun, Baglan Sub-Registry Office, to be Seventh Grade Probationary Special Sub-Regstr. of Kalvan.

Belgaum District.—Mr. Ravji Annaji, Karkun, Sub-Registry Office, Gokak, to be Fourth Grade Probationary Special Sub-Regstr. of Khanapur.

Mr. Rango Govind, Karkun, Sub-Registry Office, Chikodi, to be Fifth Grade Probationary Special Sub-Regstr. of Gokak.

Mr. Gururao Anant Karkun, Sub-Registry Office, Athni, to be Sixth Grade Probationary Special Sub-Regstr. of Murgod.

Kanara District.—Mr. [illegible]shminarayan Sheshagiri, Acting Karkun, [illegible]ara Registry Office, to be Fourth Grade Probationary Special Sub-Regstr. of Yellapur.

Mr. Krishnaji Balaji, Karkun, Sub-Registry Office, Sirsi, to be Seventh Grade Probationary Special Sub-Regstr. of Supa.

Rao Saheb Virprasad Tapiprasad to act as Dist. Depy. Collr., Panch Mahals, during the absence of Khan Bahadur Firoze Hoshang Dastur, or until further orders.

The following appointments were made in the Registration Dept:—

Mr. Gopal Ramkrishna, Fourth Grade Special Sub-Regstr. of Jamkhed in the Ahmednagar Dist., to be Fourth Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Rahuri in that district from 12th Nov. 1881.

Mr. Gopal Ambadas, Fourth Grade Special Sub-Regstr. of Rahuri in the Ahmednagar Dist., to be Fourth Grade Special Sub-Regstr. of Jamkded in that district from 23rd Nov. 1881.

Mr. A. D. Wilkins, Asst. Consvr. of Forests, Second Grade, is promoted to the Frst Grade, from 3rd April 1882.

Mr. E. C. Morrison, C. S., has been allowed by H. M's. Secy. of State for India an extension of special leave on private affairs for two months.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Bgde-Surgn. J. Pinkerton, M. D. are placed at the disposal of Govt. in the Mily. Dept.

The services of Surgn.-Major P. Murphy, M. D., and Surgn. H. Adey are placed at the disposal of Govt. in the Mily. Dept.

Messrs. Byramji Hormusjee Nanavati, L. M. and S.; Damodar Raghunath Dhume, L. M. and S.; Binshah Hormusjee Motiwala, L. M. and S.; and Hormusjee Jamsedjee Servai, L. M. and S.; are appointed to be Asst. Surgns. of the Third Grade.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
(IRRIGATION.)

Mr. A. Hill, Asst. Engr., Second Grade, has passed the Deptl. Examination in accordance with paragraphs 16, 17 and 18, Section I, Chapter II, of the Public Works Code.

Mr. D. George, Asst. Engr., First Grade, acted as Exe. Engr. for Irrigation, Satara, from 18th May to the 18th July 1882.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

APPELLATE SIDE.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H. M's. High Court of Judicature have been pleased to grant Mr. A. H. Unwin, Asst. Judge at Ahmedabad, privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-six days, from 24th Aug.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. H. J. H. Henderson delivered over and Mr. H. J. Duggan received charge of the office of Supdt. of Police, Surat, 24th July.

Messrs. G. W. Cotgrage and D. Davies respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, Khandesh, on 10th inst. July.

Rao Saheb Narayan Krishna, Probationary Fourth Grade Mamlatdar, is confirmed in that appointment, and will continue to do duty in the Patan Taluka of the Satara Dist.

Mr. Shridar Gundo assumed charge of this office, as additional Dist. Depy. Collr., Khandesh, on 17th July.

Mr. J. C. Anding, Addl. Dist. Depy. Collr., Ahmednagar, is allowed privilege leave for one month from 1st Aug.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOM, OPIUM AND ABKARI.

The undermentioned Subdte. Officers of the Customs Dept. have successfully passed the Deptl. Examination held at the Bombay Customs House on 28th July. Their names are arranged in the orders of merit:—

Messrs. Mervanji Shapurji, John DeMello, and Bomanji Framji.

BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Mr. A. P. Young, Asst. Supdt., S. M. C. Rev. Survey, relinquished charge of his duties on the 27th July, and proceeded on the furlough for one year five months and seven days granted him under Govt. Resolution of 30th June last.